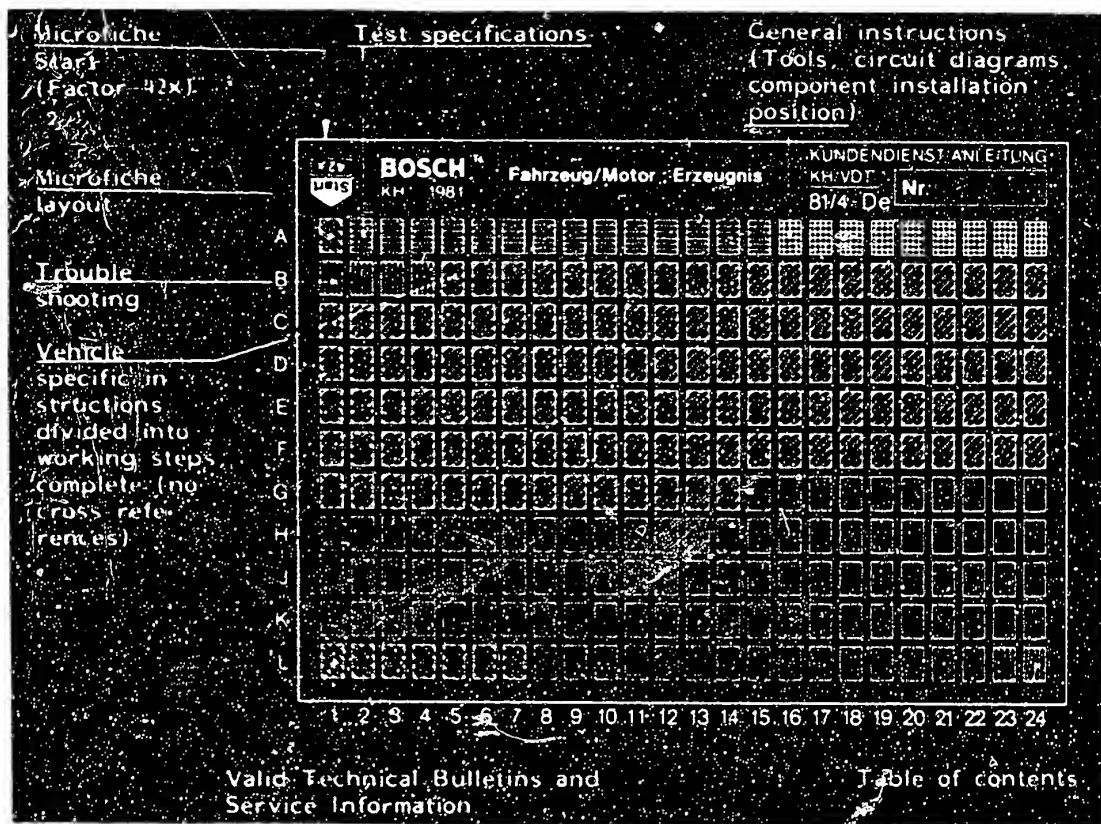


Microfiche layout



1. Read from left to right
2. Title of microfiche (appears on each coordinate)

E16	Product/assembly/test step	
	Vehicle/engine	

Coordinate

3. Limits of section

<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Mid-section</u>	<u>End</u>	<u>One-page section</u>

4. Purely vehicle-specific passages in the text are marked with a vertical bar.
5. Reference to relevant working steps in the test specifications, e.g. coordinate C6.

C6

A1

Trouble-Shooting Plan



1. Test specifications

1.1 Electric fuel pump

C1

Test step

Test specifications

Fuel delivery:

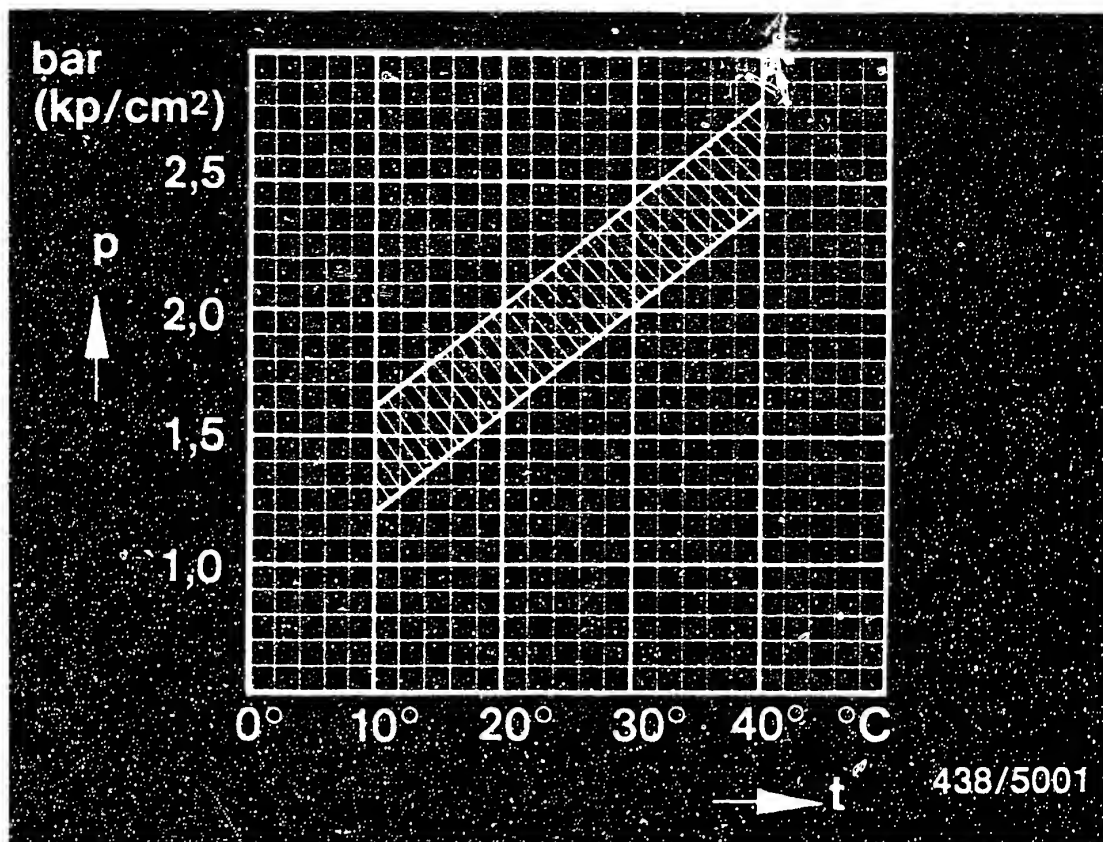
min. 850 cm³/30 s

A2

Test specifications

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





p = Control pressure (gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature

1.2 Control pressure "cold"

Part No. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 048
0 438 140 049

(Basic version)

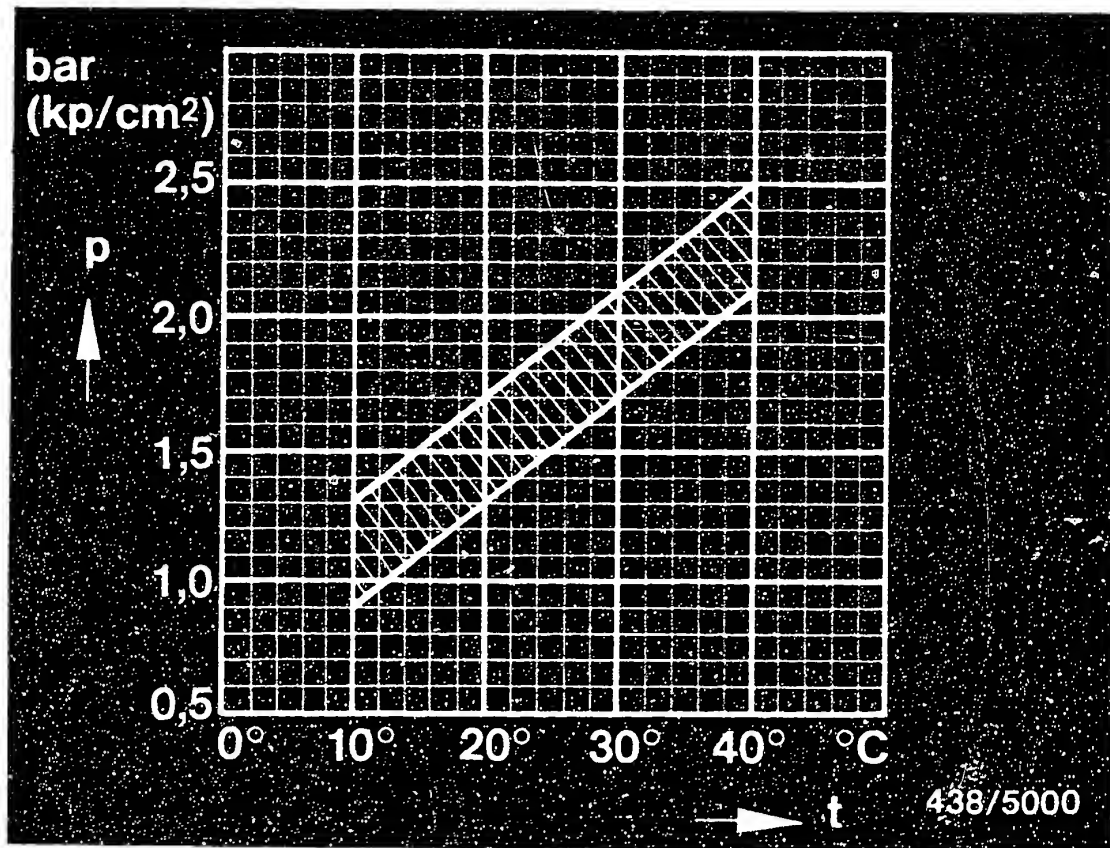
C18

A3

Test specifications

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





p = control pressure (gauge pressure)
t = ambient temperature

Control pressure "cold"

C20

Warm-up regulator part no.: 0 438 140 034
0 438 140 035

(Version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment)

For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold-pressure connection of warm-up regulator.

Setting value: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

A4

Test specifications

Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines



1.3 Control pressure "warm"

- Test at atmospheric pressure
(without vacuum)

Warm-up regulator
part no.:

0 438 140 034)

0 438 140 035)

0 438 140 048)

0 438 140 049)

2.7...3.1 bar (2.8...3.2 kgf/cm²)

3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

- For testing,
connect vacuum
pump to intake-
manifold-pressure
connection of
warm-up regulator.
Setting value:
465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

Warm-up regulator
part no.:

0 438 140 034

0 438 140 035

3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).



1.4 Leak test on full-load diaphragm

D8

Setting value:
465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

Warm-up regulator
part no.
0 438 140 034
0 438 140 035

Maximum pressure drop 100 mbar (75 mmHg)/15 s

1.5 Primary pressure

D10

Fuel distributor part no.

0 438 100 052)	Checking	4.7...5.4 bar
0 438 100 060)	value:	(4.8...5.5 kgf/cm ²)
0 438 100 062)	Setting	4.9...5.1 bar
0 438 100 124)	value:	(5.0...5.2 kgf/cm ²)

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).



Test stepTest specifications *1.6 Leak test**E1**

	with fuel accumulator part no.		
			0 438 170 006
			0 438 170 010
			0 438 170 011
			0 438 170 016
	0 438 170 027		0 438 170 019
	0 438 170 028		0 438 170 020
	up to FD 931 (identified with blue dot)	as of FD 932	
Minimum pressure after 10 min.	2.2 bar (2.3 kgf/cm ²)	2.5 bar (2.6 kgf/cm ²)	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm ²)
after 20 min.	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm ²)	2.4 bar (2.5 kgf/cm ²)	1.7 bar (1.8 kgf/cm ²)

1.7 Injection valves**E14**

Opening pressure:

Injection valve part no.

0 437 502 007 2.5...3.6 bar (2.6...3.7 kgf/cm²)0 437 502 015) up to
) FD 828 2.7...3.8 bar (2.8...3.9 kgf/cm²)0 437 502 016) as of
) FD 829 3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in
bar (gauge pressure) in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure)

A7

Test specifications

Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines



1.8 Fuel distributor

Comparative measurement of fuel deliveries.

Fuel distributor part no.: 0 438 100 052
0 438 100 060
0 438 100 063
0 438 100 124

Setting point		Max. permissible fuel delivery
Idle	6.0 cm ³ /min.	6.7 cm ³ /min.
Part load	40.0 cm ³ /min.	43.0 cm ³ /min.
Full load	145.0 cm ³ /min.	160.0 cm ³ /min.

Fuel distributor part no.: 0 438 100 062

Setting point		Max. permissible fuel delivery
Idle	6.0 cm ³ /min.	6.7 cm ³ /min.
Part load	40.0 cm ³ /min.	43.0 cm ³ /min.
Full load	160.0 cm ³ /min.	175.0 cm ³ /min.

1.9 Idle adjustment *

- Idle speed:
Audi 100/5E, 200/5E 850...950 min⁻¹
Audi 5000 850...1000 min⁻¹
- CO concentration
Audi 100/5E, 200/5E 0.8...1.2 % by vol.
Audi 5000 Max. 0.9 % by vol.

* For checking/adjusting the idle speed: Switch on upper beam, switch off air conditioner. Engine at normal operating temperature. Radiator fan must not operate when adjusting.

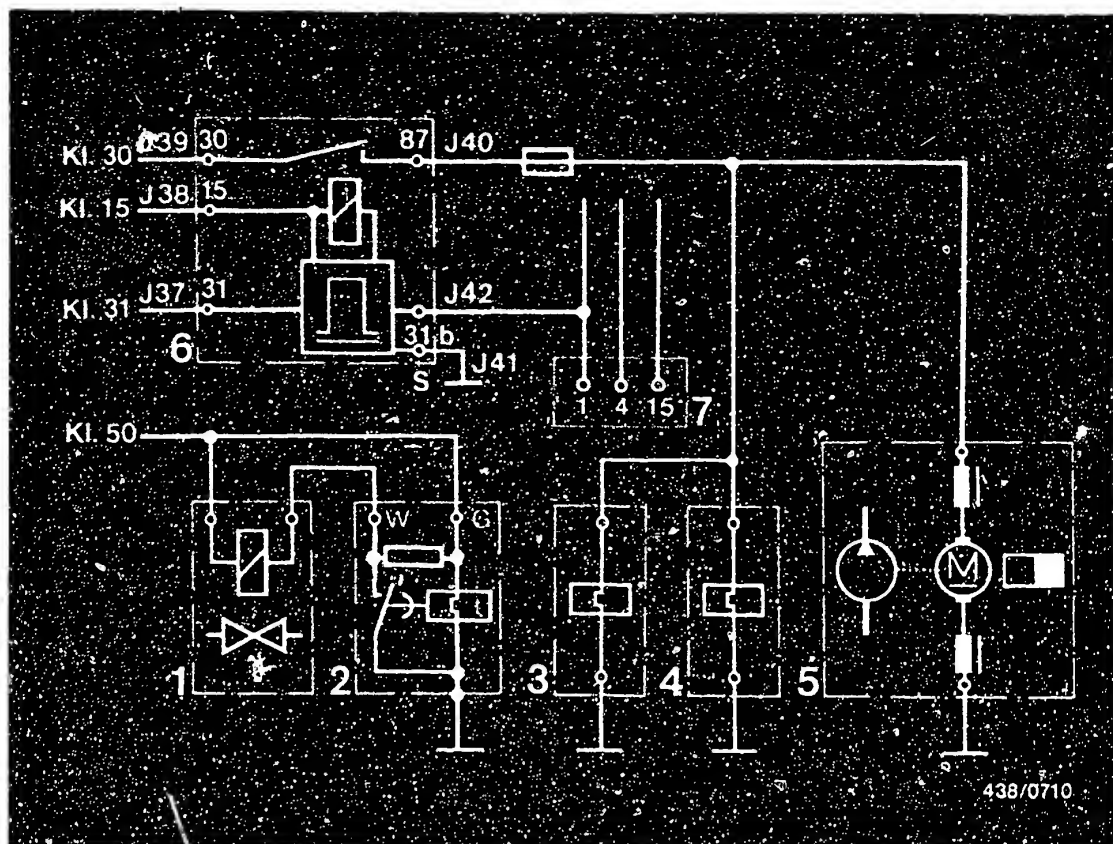
Remove crankcase ventilation hose from cylinder head cover and seal off end of hose.

A8

Test specifications

Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines





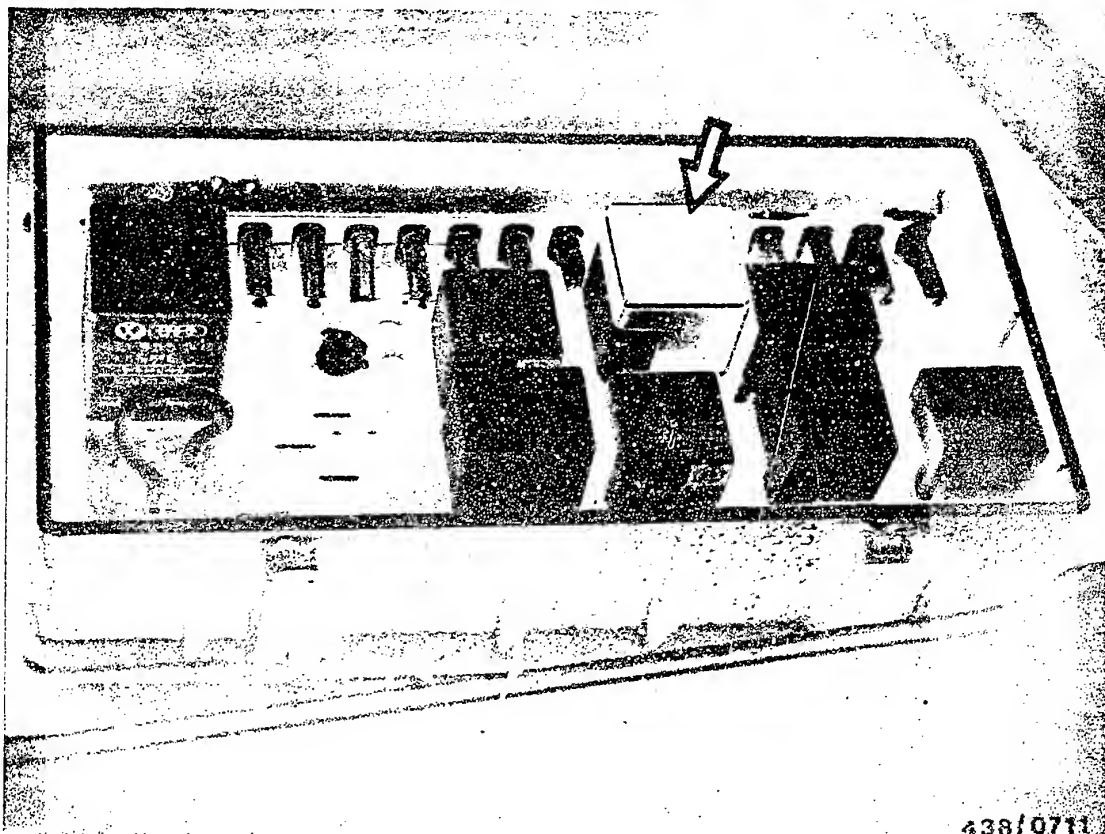
2. Electrical safety circuit

2.1 Circuit diagram

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 = Start valve | 5 = Electric fuel pump |
| 2 = Thermo-time switch | 6 = Electronic relay |
| 3 = Warm-up regulator | 7 = Ignition coil |
| 4 = Auxiliary-air device | |

The safety circuit employs an electronic relay which is triggered from terminal 1 of the ignition coil.





438/0711

2.2 Bridging the safety circuit

In order to carry out testing operations with the engine stopped, it is necessary to bridge the safety circuit.

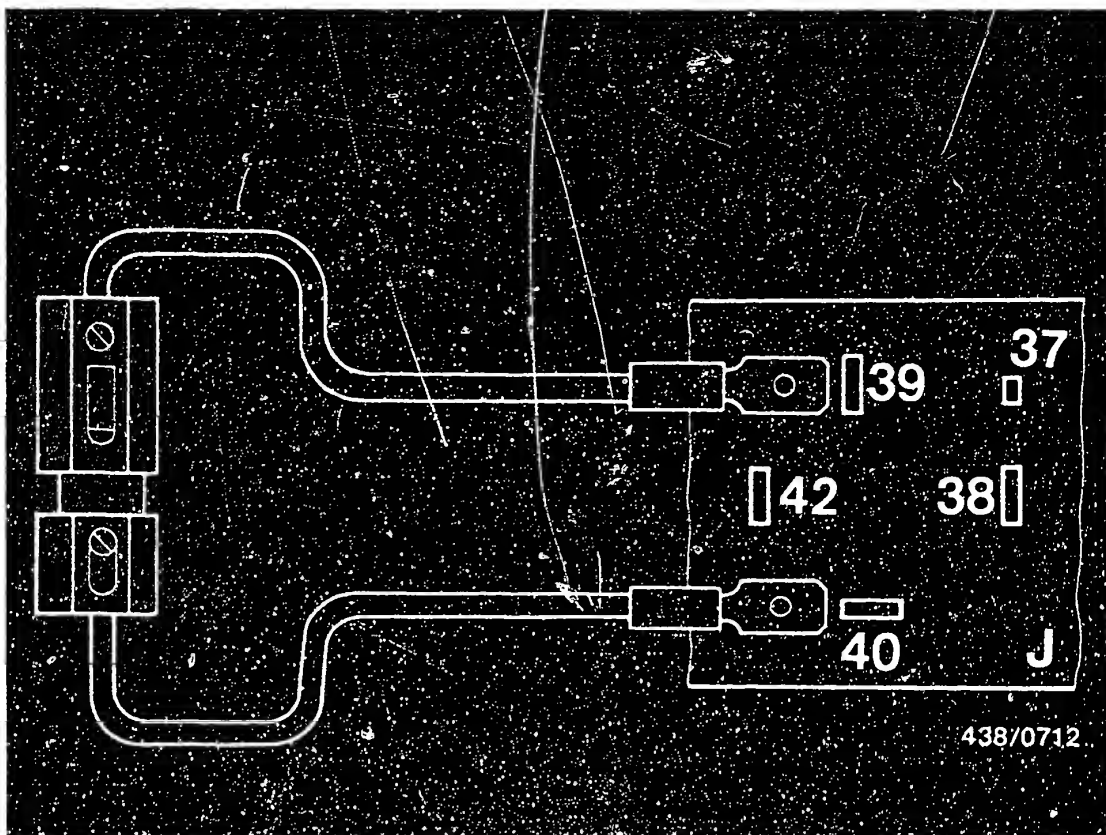
To do this, remove the electronic relay (arrow) from the relay board. Electronic relay is located in the central -electrics console in the engine compartment on the left-hand side in front of the windshield.

A10

Electrical safety circuit

Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines





Connect contacts J 39 and J 40 in the base with a bridge.

Use connecting cable 1.5 mm^2 with fuse holder and 16 A fuse (to be user-fabricated according to sketch),

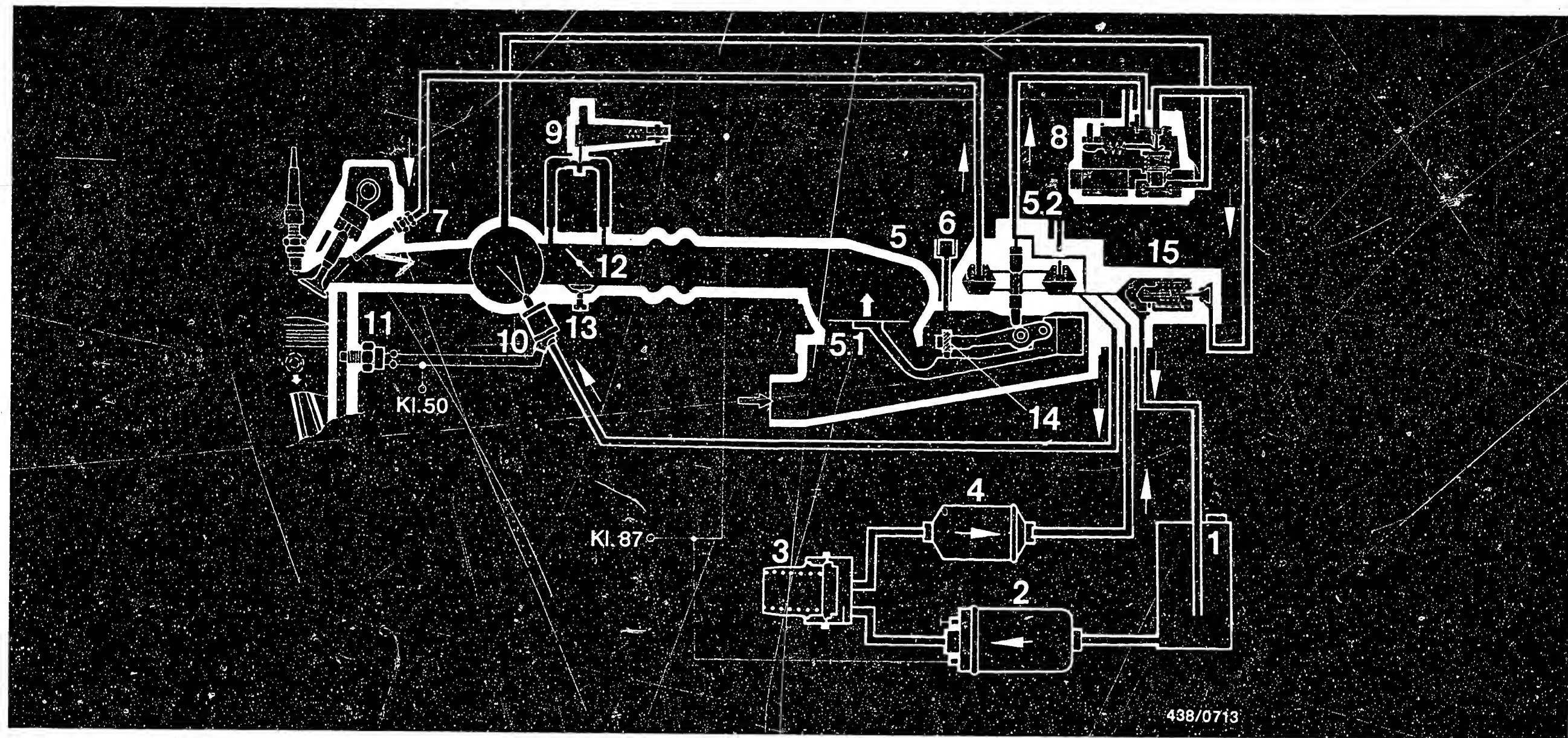
Electric fuel pump, warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device are now supplied with battery voltage.

A11

Electrical safety circuit

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





3. Diagram of fuel lines

- 1 = Fuel tank
- 2 = Electric fuel pump
- 3 = Fuel accumulator
- 4 = Fuel filter
- 5 = Mixture-control unit

- 5.1 = Air-flow sensor
- 5.2 = Fuel distributor
- 6 = Anti-tamper device
- 7 = Injection valve
- 8 = Warm-up regulator
- 9 = Auxiliary-air device

- 10 = Start valve
- 11 = Thermo-time switch
- 12 = Throttle valve
- 13 = Idle-speed-adjusting screw (bypass)
- 14 = Idle-mixture screw
- 15 = Primary-pressure regulator with push valve

A12

Diagram of fuel lines
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



A13

Diagram of fuel lines
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



4. General information

4.1 Introduction

The following Audi vehicles are supplied with 2.2 l / 4-cylinder engine with K-Jetronic:

Audi 100/5E from 1977 model) European and Swedish
Audi 200/5E from 1980 model) versions

Audi 100/5E from 1982 model South-African version

Audi 5000 from 1977 model versions USA, Canada,
Australia, Sweden

This repair manual refers only to the above-mentioned vehicles and gives a concise description of the testing and adjustment operations to be performed on the vehicle on the K-Jetronic.

All the system components are dealt with in separate working steps with the corresponding test specifications. In addition to this repair manual the appropriate testing and repair manuals will, of course, be issued for every other vehicle type equipped with the K-Jetronic.

The K-Jetronic differs from other known fuel-injection systems in terms of both construction and operation. In order to be able to carry out the testing procedures described in this manual - and therefore to be able to assess the components - the K-Jetronic and its operation should be clearly understood. The essential points of the operation and construction of the K-Jetronic are described in Technical Instruction VDT-U 3/1 En.



When trouble-shooting the K-Jetronic, it is assumed that the ignition is in order and that the engine is in proper mechanical condition.

The individual test steps of this repair manual are detailed and self-contained. This permits direct trouble-shooting without having to go through the entire test program for each fault.

The trouble-shooting chart on Coordinates B 1 - B 4 is intended to make it easier to decide which test steps have to be carried out for certain faults.

According to the symptom stated by the customer or which you yourself have determined, select the possible cause in the trouble-shooting chart. The coordinate at the end of the cause column refers to the appropriate test step with the associated test specification.

Important note:

If any fuel connections are loosened, parts removed, also on the vacuum system, always use new seals when re-connecting or re-installing.

Ensure utmost cleanliness when working on the K-Jetronic.
Fuel connections must be cleaned thoroughly on the outside before opening.



4.2 Design

The entire system of the K-Jetronic in these vehicle types corresponds, with the exception of the differences listed below, to the basic design as described in Technical Instruction VDT-U 3/1 En.

4.3 Differences:

- The fuel tank is under pressure. Before unscrewing fuel lines, the fuel-tank cap is to be released in order to remove pressure.
- Electric fuel pump with replaceable non-return valve.
- Fuel accumulator with doubled storage volume (40 cm^3). The spring chamber is vented to the atmosphere.
- 5-cylinder-mixture-control unit with updraft air-flow sensor.
- From 1978 model, fuel distributor with adjustable differential-pressure valves. In this type of fuel distributor, screw plugs are situated adjacent to the fittings for the fuel-injection lines. This possibility for adjustment has only been introduced for production at the works. This does not result in any additional adjustment possibilities for the After-Sales Service Organization. For this reason, the fuel distributor is to be dealt with in precisely the same manner as conventional models. The screw plugs must not be removed or loosened.



- Warm-up regulator - basic design
O 438 140 048
O 438 140 049
- Warm-up regulator for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment. Control-pressure reduction during full-load operation. Intake-manifold-pressure connection port on intermediate plate.
O 438 140 034
O 438 140 035
- Electrical safety circuit.
The components electric fuel pump, warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device are triggered by an electronic relay. Thus, with the engine stopped and the ignition on, the electric fuel pump will not start to operate and the warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device will not shut off prematurely.



4.4 Other equipment

Vehicles of the USA, Canada, Australia and Sweden version are equipped with exhaust-gas recirculation (EGR) and a vacuum limiter.

- With exhaust-gas recirculation, some of the exhaust gases are returned from the exhaust system to the intake system to take part once again in combustion. This reduces the concentration of nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the exhaust gas. Exhaust-gas recirculation is not operational with the engine cold or at idle speed.
- The vacuum limiter is a vacuum-controlled auxiliary-air device which opens only on the overrun. In all other operating conditions the vacuum limiter must be tightly closed.

When performing trouble-shooting and adjustments in the vehicle, particularly when adjusting the idle speed, the influence of this additional (possibly defective) equipment should be borne in mind.



5. Test equipment and tools

- Pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (previously KDEP 1034).
For testing all fuel pressures and testing for leaks.
- Connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12 (previously KDEP 1034/12).
For connecting pressure tester to the control-pressure port of the fuel distributor.
- Adjusting wrench KDEP 1035.
For adjusting the idle-mixture-adjusting screw in the mixture-control unit (CO-adjustment).
- Guide ring KDEP 1040/10 (dia. 80 mm)
For centering the air-flow sensor plate in the air-flow sensor.
- Tester for delivered quantity comparison KDJE-P 200 (previously KDJE 7451).
For comparing the fuel delivered from the individual fuel-distributor outlets.
- Graduate (commercially available, capacity approx. 1.5 l)
For measuring the delivery of the electric fuel pump.
- Electric connecting cable (test lead).
KDJE 7450/70 for the direct connection of components to be tested, e.g. cold-start valve.
- Set of tools for the removal and fitting of idle-CO-anti-tamper device of air-flow sensor.
(e.g. No. 131090 from the firm Cartool, Hans Schubert KG, Unterer Grasweg 88/D-8070 Ingolstadt).



- Valve tester KDJE-P 400 (previously KDJE 7452).
For testing the injection valves.

Test media: Calibrating fluid (Shell K 30, Esso-Varsol, Shell Mineral Spirits 135) or Bosch, Part Designation VS 14942-CH
Previously Part No. 5 973 340 650
The Bosch calibrating fluid can be obtained in 5 l metal cans from the following supplier:
Firma
Oskar Gnamm GmbH & Co
D-7531 Kämpfelbach-Bilfingen

Caution:

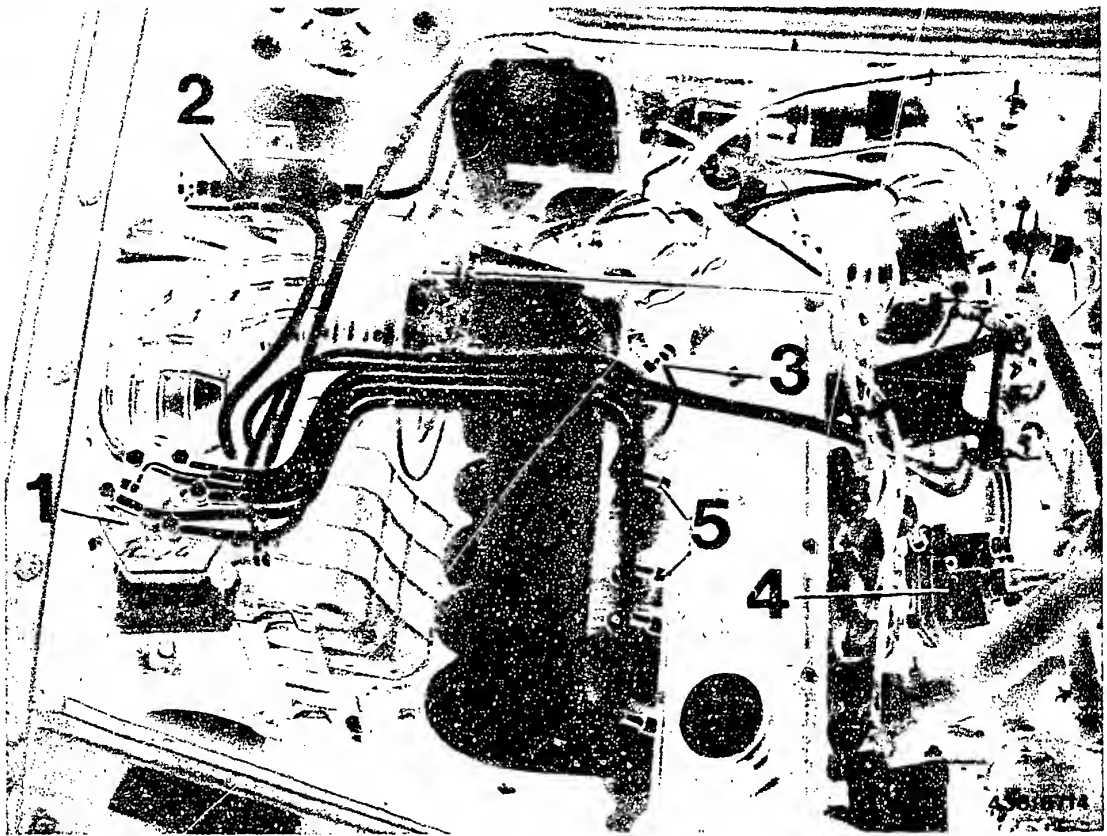
For safety reasons, never use normal gasoline or similar easily inflammable and combustible liquids.

Even with calibrating fluid, be sure to observe the local official regulations..

- Tachometer (commercially available)
For idle-speed adjustment.
- CO meter (commercially available)
For idle-speed CO adjustment.
- Vacuum pump (commercially available)
For testing the warm-up regulators with full-load enrichment dependent on intake-manifold pressure, e.g. the vacuum hand-operated pump from

Firma Korinth
Ludwig-Kloos-Strasse 21
6450 Hanau 7 (Steinheim)





- 1 = Mixture-control unit
- 2 = Fuel filter
- 3 = Start valve
- 4 = Warm-up regulator
- 5 = Injection valves

6. Installation position of individual components

6.1 Arrangement of components on the engine



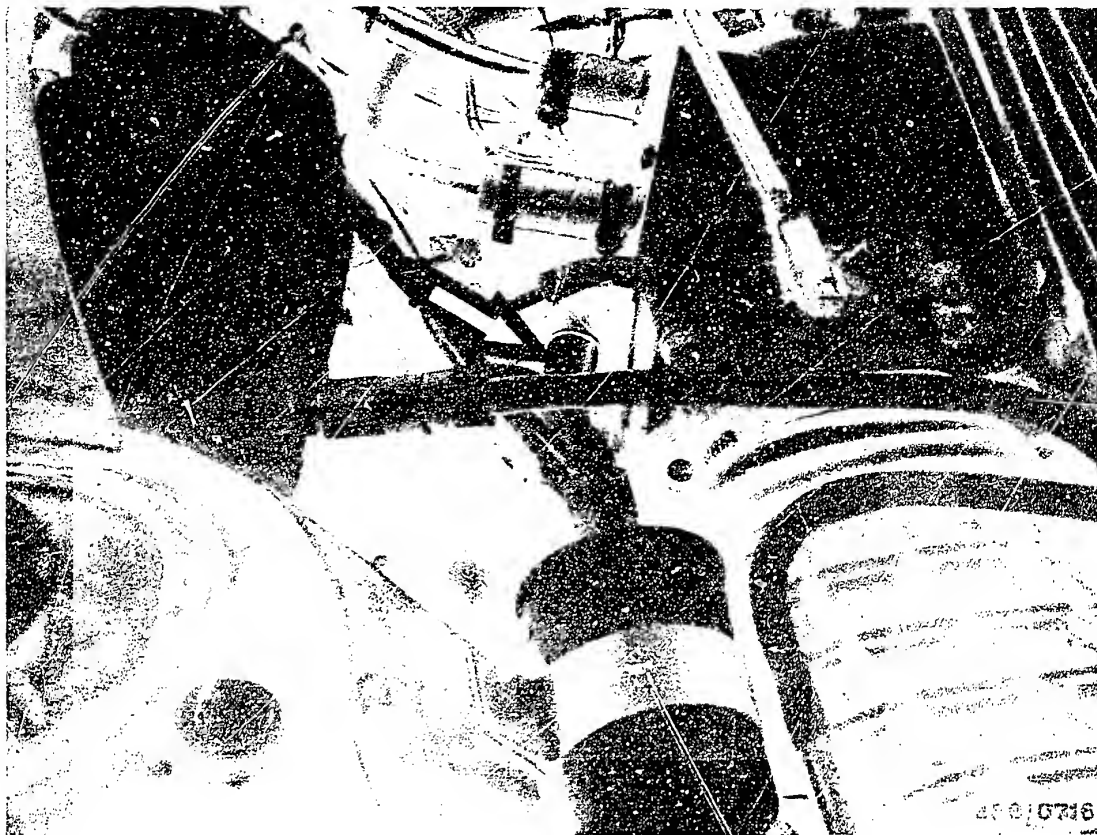


Arrow = Thermo-time switch

A22

Installation position of components
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



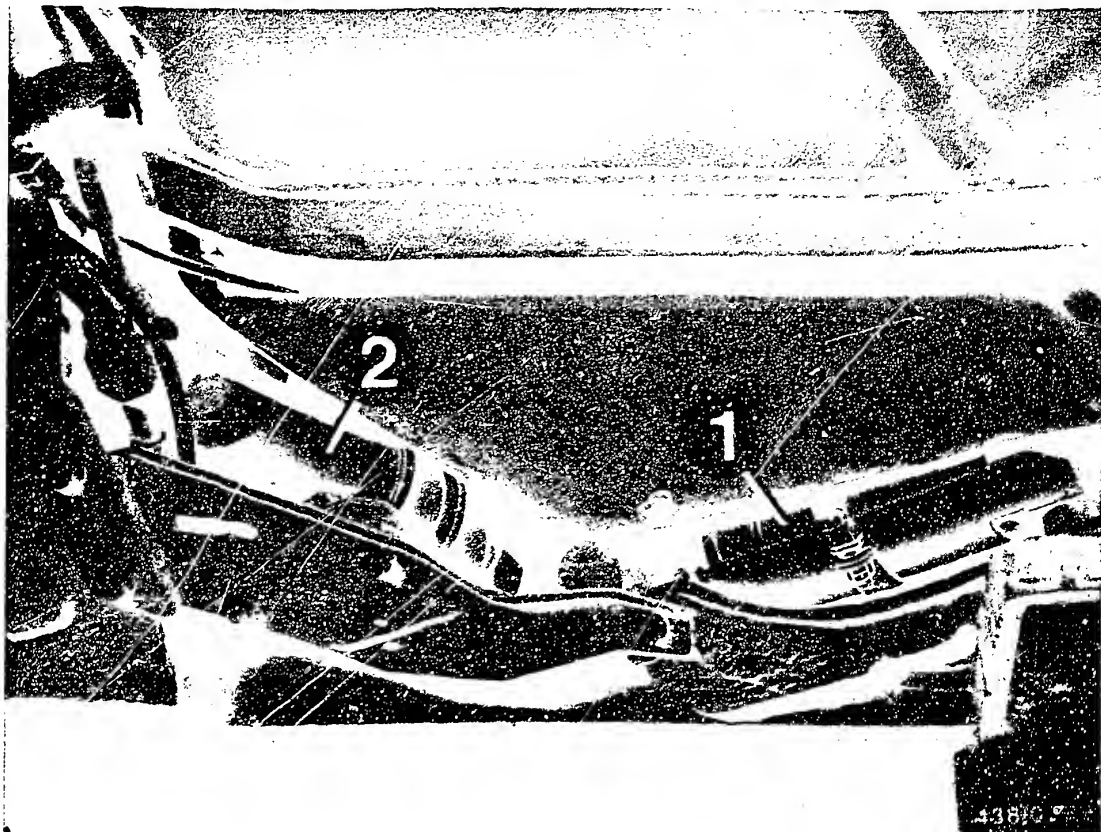


Arrow = Auxiliary-air device

A23

Installation position of components
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





6.2 Fuel-supply components

The electric fuel pump (1) and the fuel accumulator (2) are mounted on support pieces on the underside of the vehicle to the right of the fuel tank.

In order to replace any one of these components, the connections must be thoroughly cleaned. Pinch off the intake hose to the electric fuel pump before loosening the connections so that no fuel can escape (e.g. using hose clammer W 157 from Matra Co.).



7. Trouble-shooting chart

Customer complaint (fault symptom)

1. Engine does not start, or starts poorly, in cold condition
2. Engine does not start, or starts poorly, in warm condition*
3. Irregular idling during the warm-up phase (shakes)
4. Irregular idling with warm engine (shakes)
5. Engine does not draw gas, burbles
6. Engine misfires when operating on the road, high load
7. Insufficient power

*Note

If, in the case of Sympton 2, after checking and repairing all the fault causes listed below, the hot-start characteristic is still unsatisfactory this can be improved by fitting an impulse relay. The fitting of this relay is described in Coordinate L 5.

<u>Cause</u>							<u>Coordinate</u>
•	•	•	•	•	•	Vacuum system leaking	B5
•	•	•	•	•	•	Air-flow sensor lever and/or control plunger not moving smoothly	B7
•	•	•	•	•	•	Position of the air-flow sensor plate incorrect	B16
•	•	•	•	•	•	Auxiliary-air device does not open	B21
•	•	•	•	•	•	Electric fuel pump not operating	C1
•	•	•	•	•	•	Cold-start system defective	C5
•	•	•	•	•	•	Cold-start valve leaking	C7
•	•	•	•	•	•	Excessive fuel quantity for control-pressure circuit	C14
•	•	•	•	•	•	"Cold" control pressure outside tolerance	C18
•	•	•	•	•	•	"Warm" control pressure too high (after warm-up)	D1
•	•	•	•	•	•	"Warm" control pressure too low (after warm-up)	D3
•	•	•	•	•	•	Primary (system) pressure outside tolerance	D10
•	•	•	•	•	•	Overall fuel system leaking	D18
•	•	•	•	•	•	Injection valves leaking, opening pressure too low	E14
•	•	•	•	•	•	Unequal fuel delivery (imbalance of fuel delivery)	F1
•	•	•	•	•	•	Basic idle adjustment incorrect	F13
•	•	•	•	•	•	Throttle plate does not open completely	---

B1

Trouble-shooting chart

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



B2

Trouble-shooting chart

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



Customer complaint (fault symptom) - (continued)

8. Engine runs on after being switched off ("diesels")

9. Fuel consumption too high

10. Flat spot during acceleration

11. CO concentration during idling too high

12. CO concentration during idling too low

13. Idle-speed cannot be adjusted (too high)

14. Engine starts but then immediately stops

							Cause	Coordinate
	•	•	•	•		•	Vacuum system leaking	B 5
•	•		•	•	•	•	Air-flow sensor lever and/or control plunger not moving smoothly	B 7
	•						Position of the air-flow sensor plate incorrect	B16
•		•					Auxiliary-air device does not open	B21
•	•				•		Auxiliary-air device does not close	
•							Electric fuel pump not operating	C 1
		•	•				Cold-start system defective	C 5
				•			Cold-start valve leaking	C 7
•		•					Excessive fuel delivery for control-pressure circuit	C14
	•		•	•	•	•	"Warm" control pressure too high (after warm-up)	D1
			•	•		•	"Warm" control pressure too low (after warm-up)	D3
					•	•	Primary (system) pressure outside tolerance	D10
	•						Overall fuel system leaking	D18
•	•	•	•		•		Injection valves leaking, opening pressure too low	E14
•	•	•	•			•	Unequal fuel delivery (imbalance of fuel delivery)	F1
•	•	•	•	•			Basic idle adjustment incorrect	F13
						•	Throttle plate does not open completely	---

B3

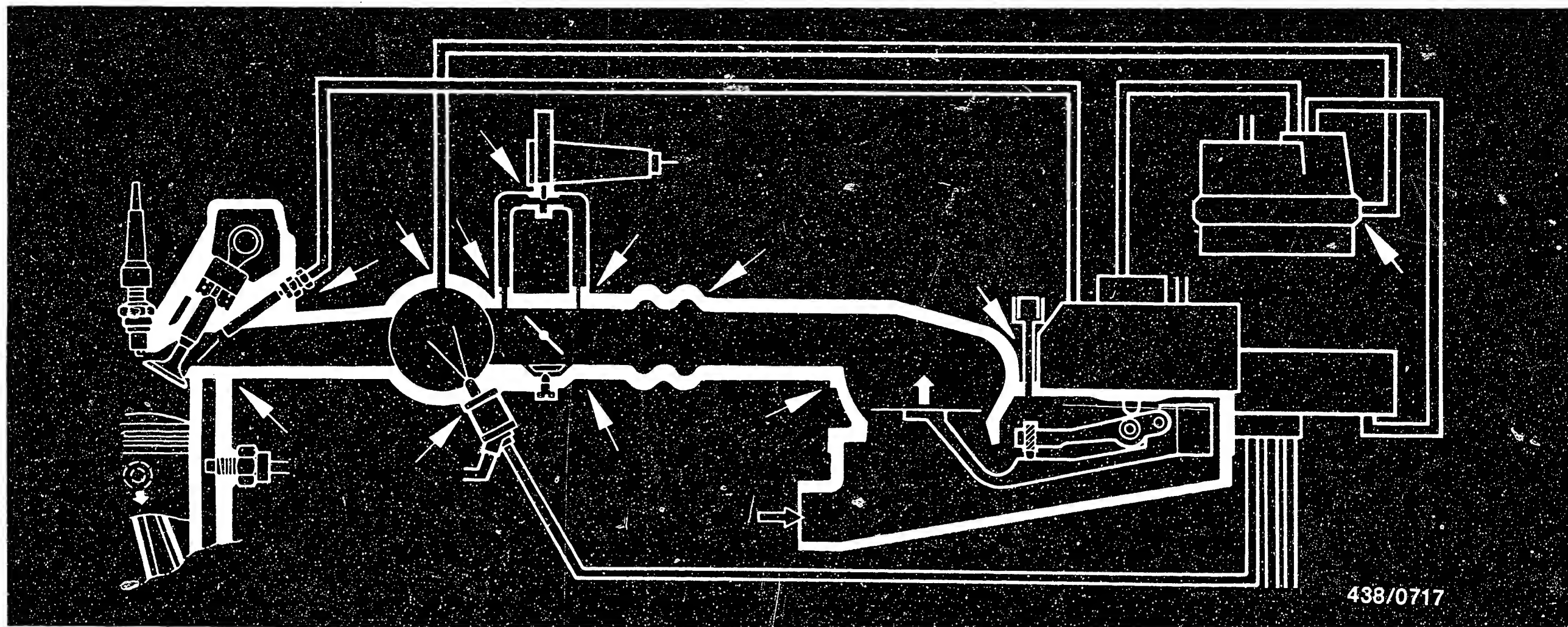
Trouble-shooting chart
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



B4

Trouble-shooting chart
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





Test steps

8. Checking the air-intake system of the engine for leaks

The arrows in the picture show typical points at which leaks may occur.

Perform a visual inspection or, if unsure, proceed as follows: Remove the hose from the outlet of the auxiliary-air device and, using a compressed-air gun, blow air through this hose into the intake system. Open the throttle valve fully while doing this.

Brush joints with soapy water or spray with leak-detector spray (e.g. Gupoflex).

Under no circumstances may combustible liquids be used for the leak test.

Bubbling or foaming indicates a leak.

When performing the leak test, pay particular attention to the insulating sleeves of the injection valves. If necessary, tighten using hexagon-socket-screw key (AF 12 mm).

When a leak has been remedied, carry out the idle adjustment with the engine at normal operating temperature:

Idle adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.

B5

Leak test on air-intake system
Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines



B6

Leak test on air-intake system
Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines

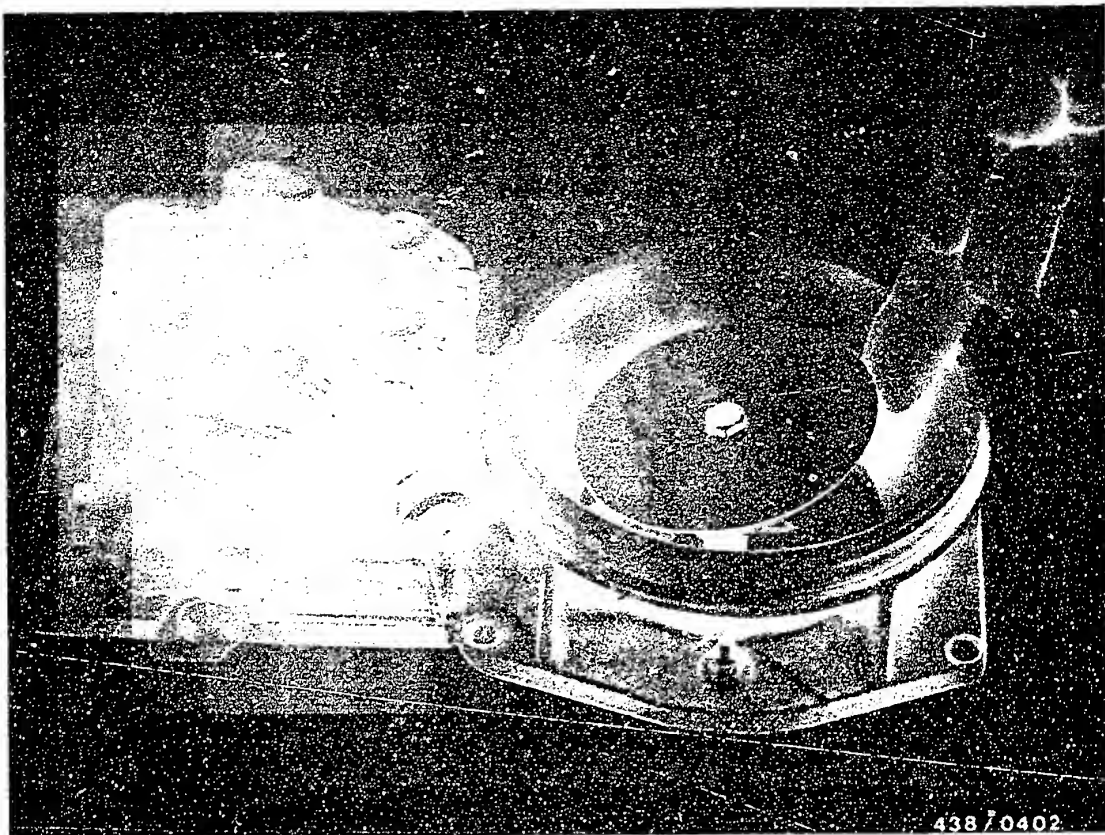


9. Check the control lever in the air-flow sensor and the control plunger in the fuel distributor for ease of movement.

9.1 Preparations

- Engine temperature not below +20 °C.
- Remove the rubber hood (release 2 clamping brackets) so that the air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.
- Switch on the electric fuel pump for approx. 10 seconds by bridging the safety circuit.
This results in application of the control pressure to the control plunger in the fuel distributor.





9.2 Check that the control lever moves freely

Raise the air-flow sensor plate by hand (updraft) and release again.

The sensor plate snaps back into the zero position and bounces up about twice from the spring-loaded stop.

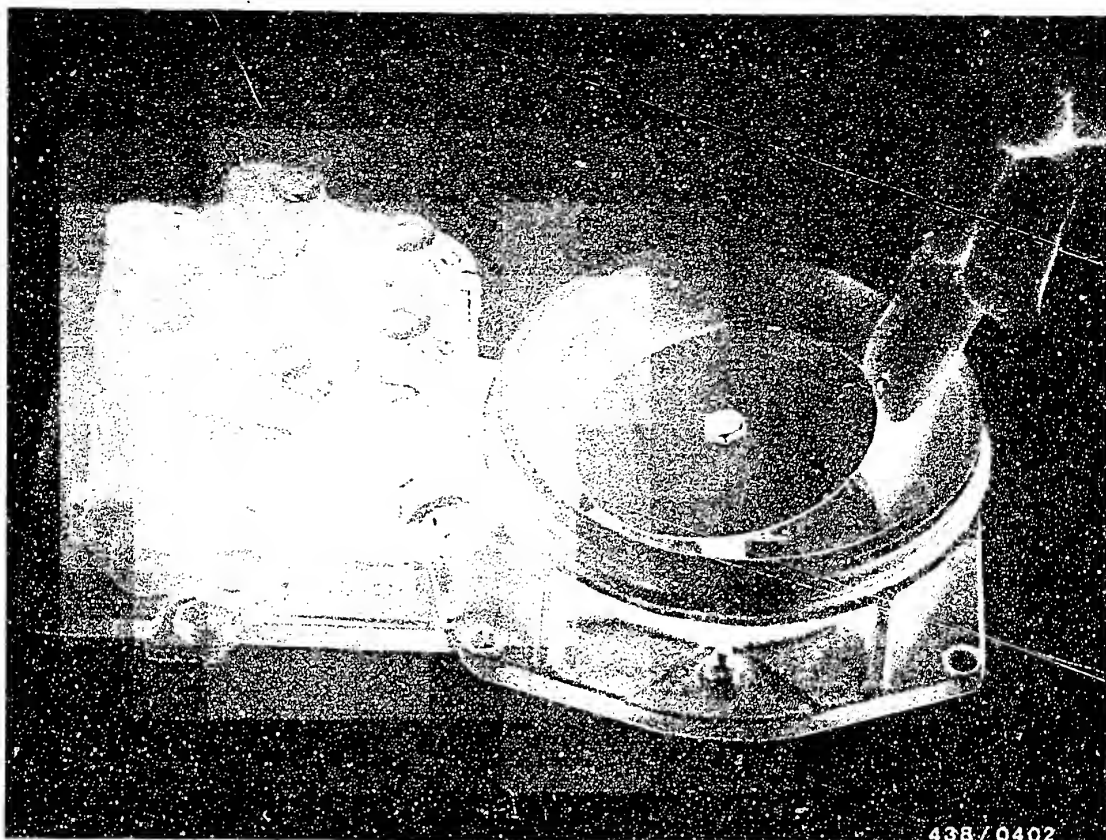
If the control lever does not move freely, first release all fastening screws holding the air-flow sensor to determine whether housing deformation is the cause of the problem.

If the problem is solved by loosening the fastening screws, the seal between the air-supply housing and air-flow sensor should be changed (Audi parts).

Tighten the screws uniformly cross-wise to a torque of 9...10 Nm (0.9...1.0 kgfm).

If the housing is not deformed, then the air-flow sensor must be repaired or replaced.





9.3 Check that the control plunger moves freely.

Raise the air-flow sensor plate by hand (updraft). The same resistance must be felt over the entire movement. Move the sensor plate rapidly back to a position just in front of the zero stop. The control plunger follows only sluggishly, but must make noticeable contact with the sensor plate lever. If this condition is fulfilled, the control plunger can be considered to move freely. If the control plunger does not move freely, remove the fuel distributor from the air-flow sensor.



Important!

Note the following when installing fuel components and fuel lines:

Always ensure utmost cleanliness when loosening or tightening the fuel connections. No dirt must enter the fuel system.

When loosening or tightening the fuel connections, apply counter-force at the fixed hexagon of the component.

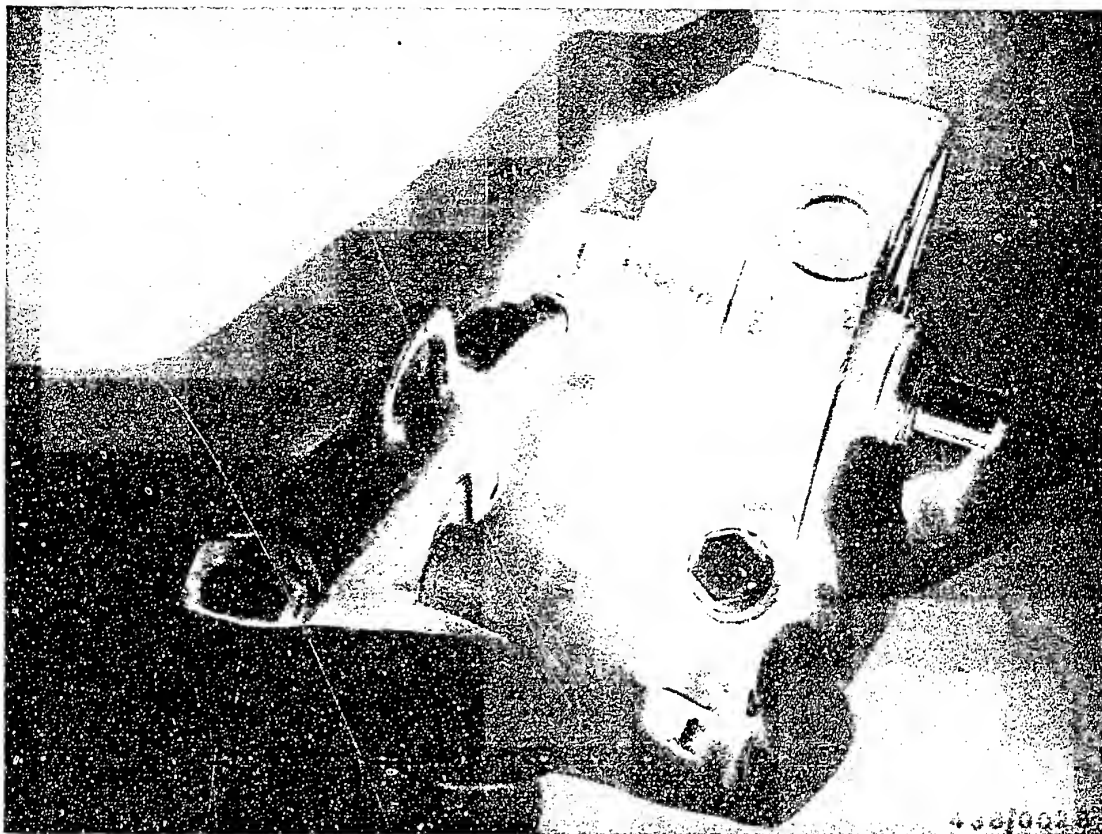
Clean the fuel distributor thoroughly in the region of the fuel connections. Screw off all connections.

B 10

Air-flow sensor/fuel distributor

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



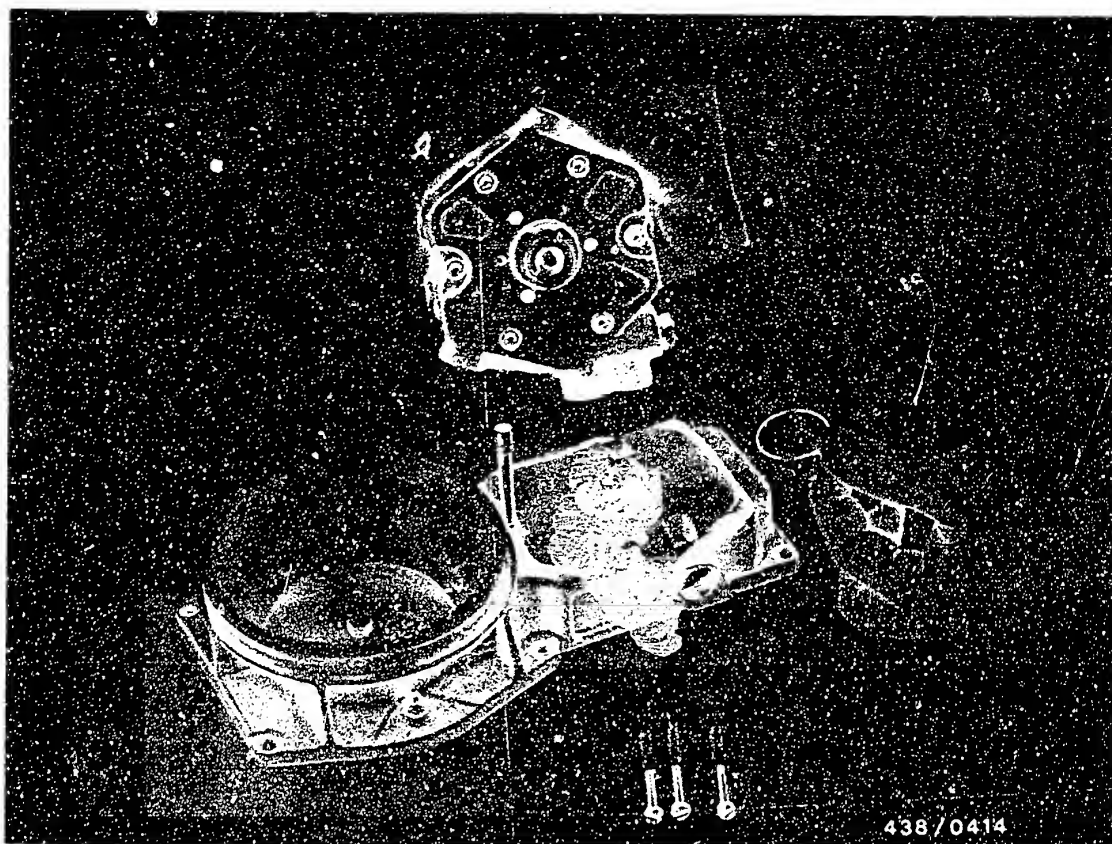


Unscrew the three fastening screws and remove the fuel distributor from the air-flow sensor. Remove the plunger. Under certain conditions, in order to do this it may be necessary to blow compressed air briefly against the plunger through the control-pressure connection hole. Hold the plunger with your hand while doing this. Clean the plunger thoroughly with benzine. If the plunger still does not move freely, replace the fuel distributor.

B11

Air-flow sensor/fuel distributor
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



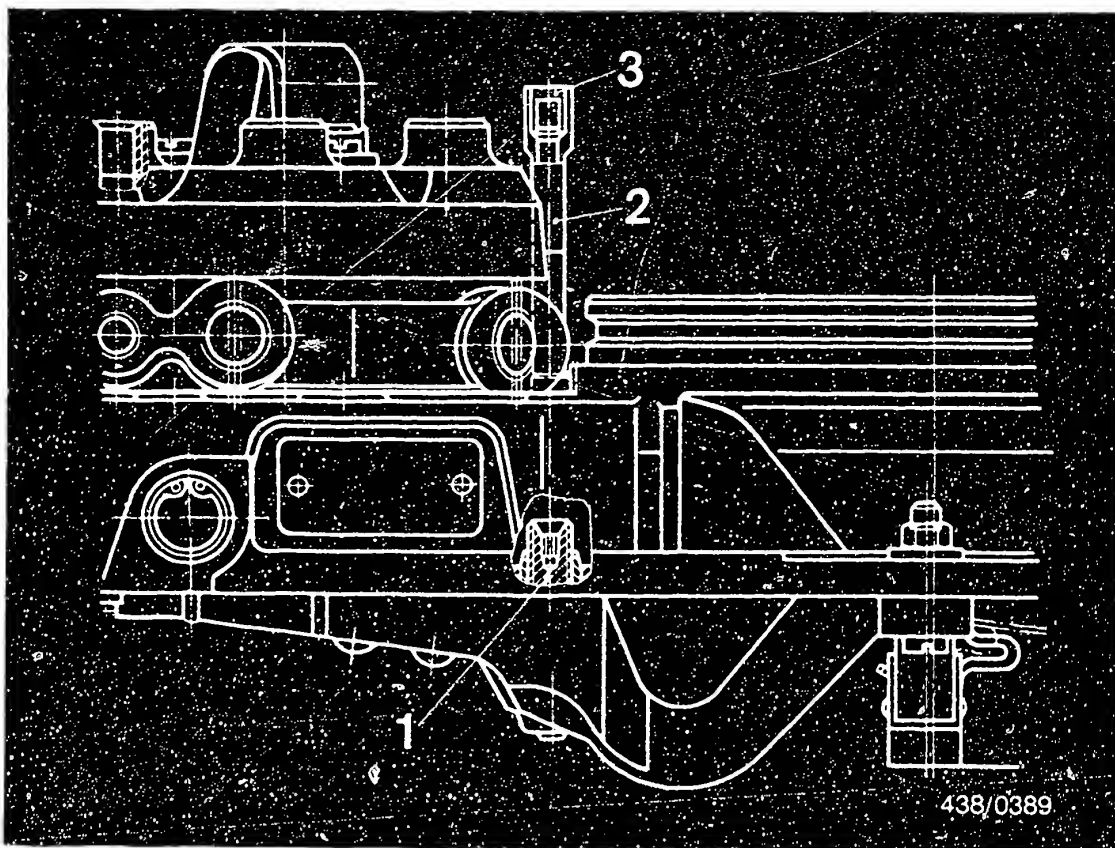


9.4 Fitting the fuel distributor

When fitting the fuel distributor, use a new seal ring between fuel distributor and air-flow sensor. Observe the tightening torque 3.2...3.8 Nm (0.32... 0.38 kgfm) for the fastening screws precisely.

When connecting the fuel-injection tubing, use new seal rings.





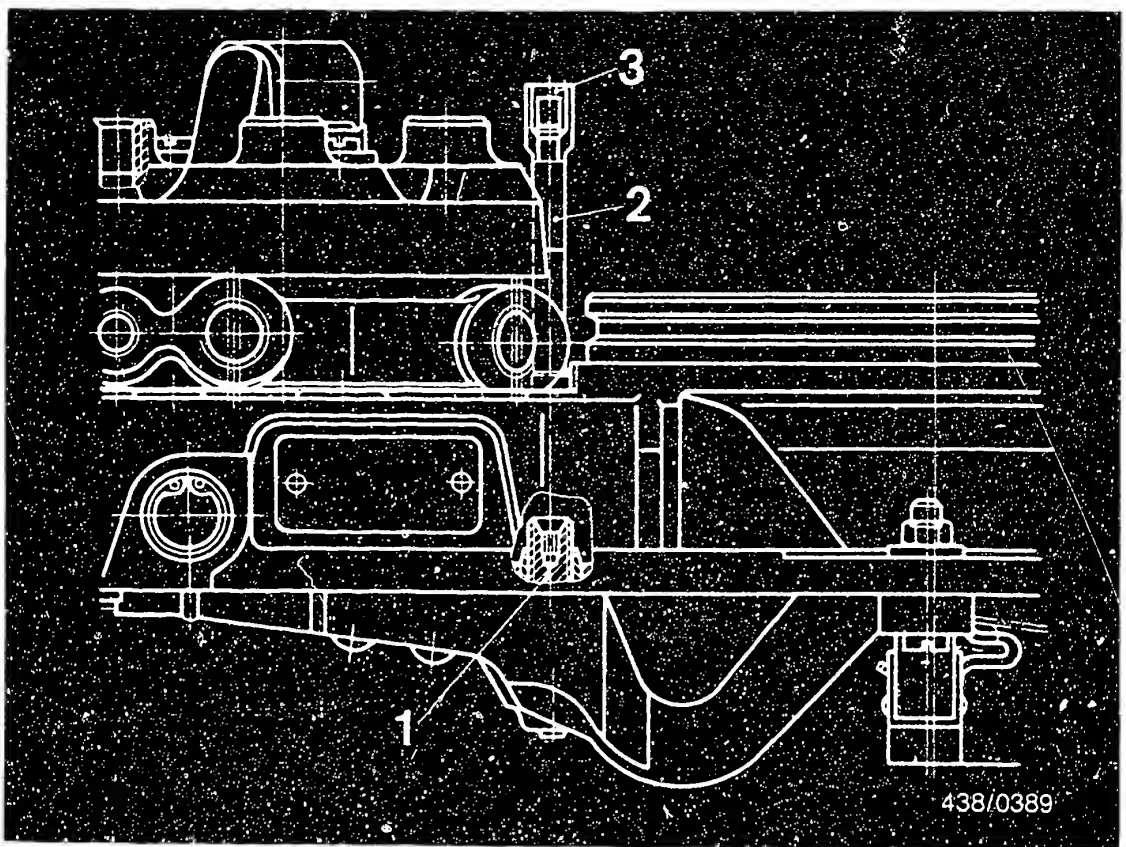
- 1 = Idle-mixture-adjusting screw
- 2 = Guide tube
- 3 = Lead seal.

9.5 Matching the fuel distributor to the air-flow sensor for initial starting

Screw off one fuel-injection line from the fuel distributor.

Bridge the electrical safety circuit so that the electric fuel pump operates.

The idle-mixture-adjusting screw is adjusted via a guide tube rigidly fitted on the mixture-control unit.



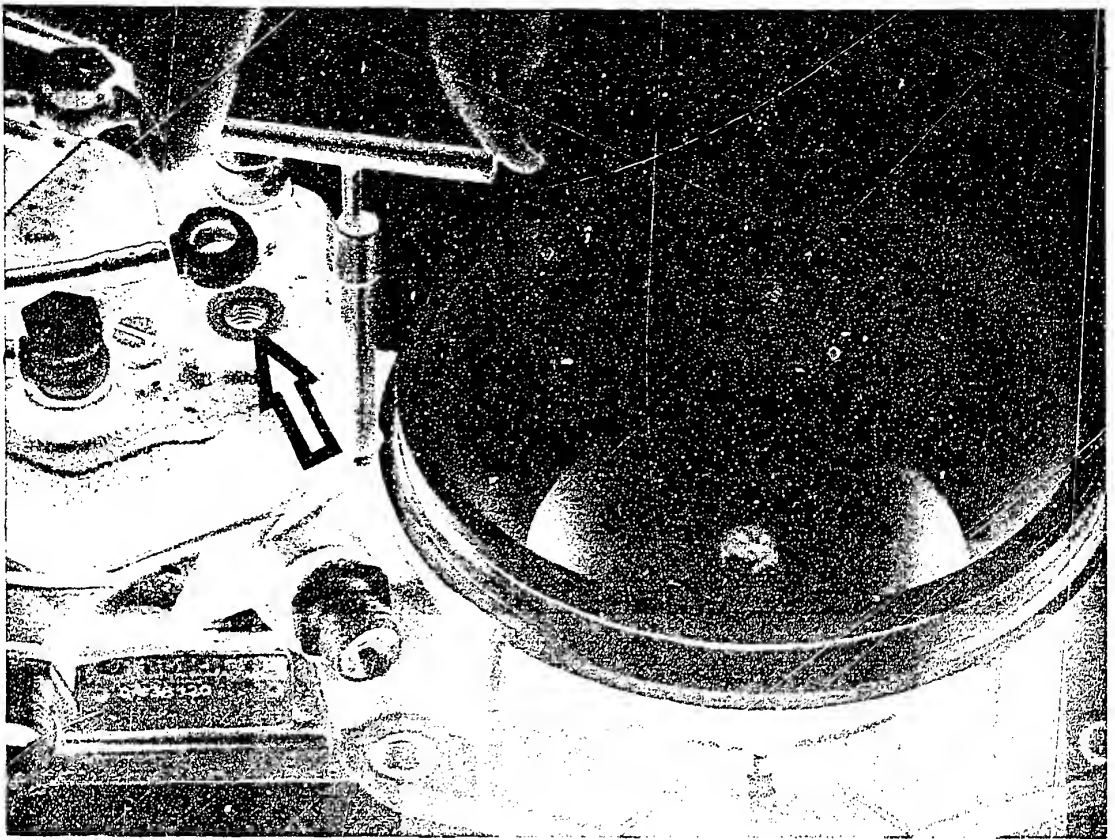
- 1 = Idle-mixture-adjusting screw
- 2 = Guide tube
- 3 = Lead seal

Remove anti-tamper device (lead seal) of the idle-mixture-adjusting screw. Introduce adjusting wrench KDEP 1035 through the hole until it locks in position in the idle-mixture adjusting screw.

B14

Air-flow sensor/fuel distributor
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





Screw in the idle-mixture-adjusting screw slowly and without exerting any great pressure on the adjusting wrench until fuel is just delivered from the open outlet (arrow) of the fuel distributor. Then turn back the adjusting screw by 1/2 turn.

Re-connect the fuel-injection line to the fuel distributor, start the engine and warm up.

The final matching of air-flow sensor and fuel distributor is carried out by adjusting the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.

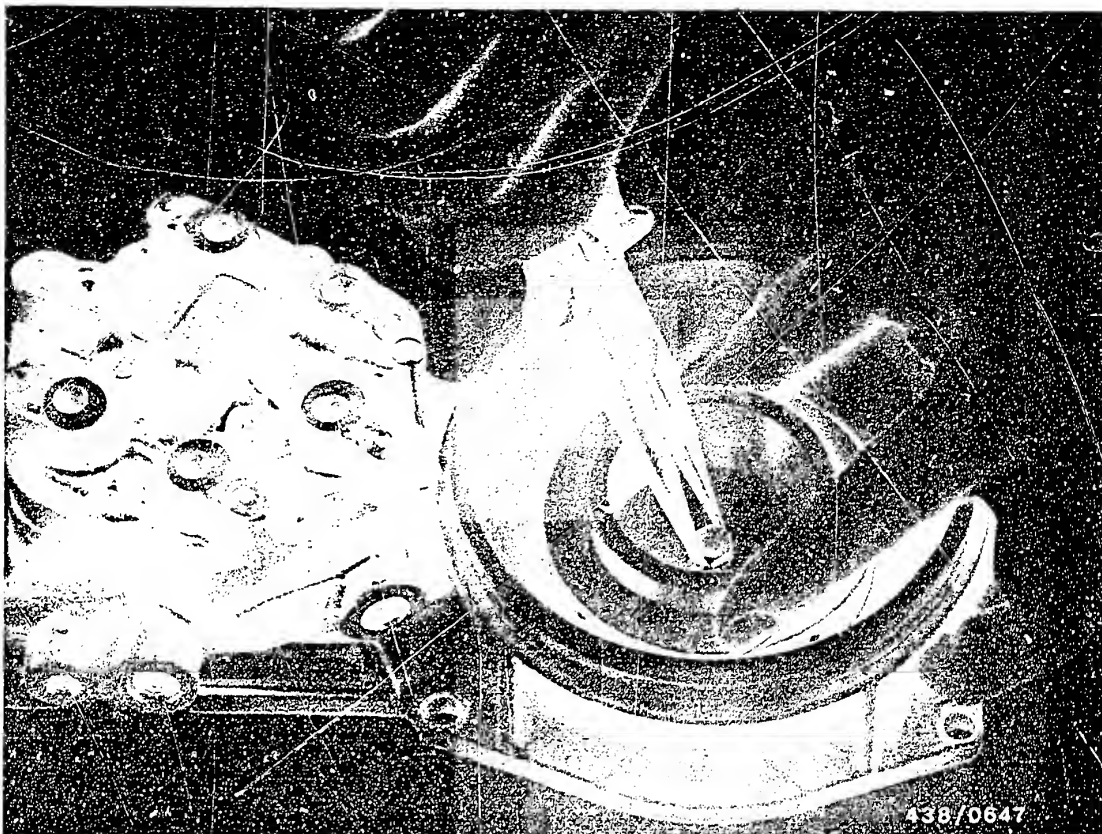


10. Checking and adjusting the position of the air-flow sensor plate

10.1 Preparations

- Engine temperature is not important.
- Remove the rubber hood fitted between the air-flow sensor and the throttle-valve assembly (release 2 clamping bands), so that the air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.



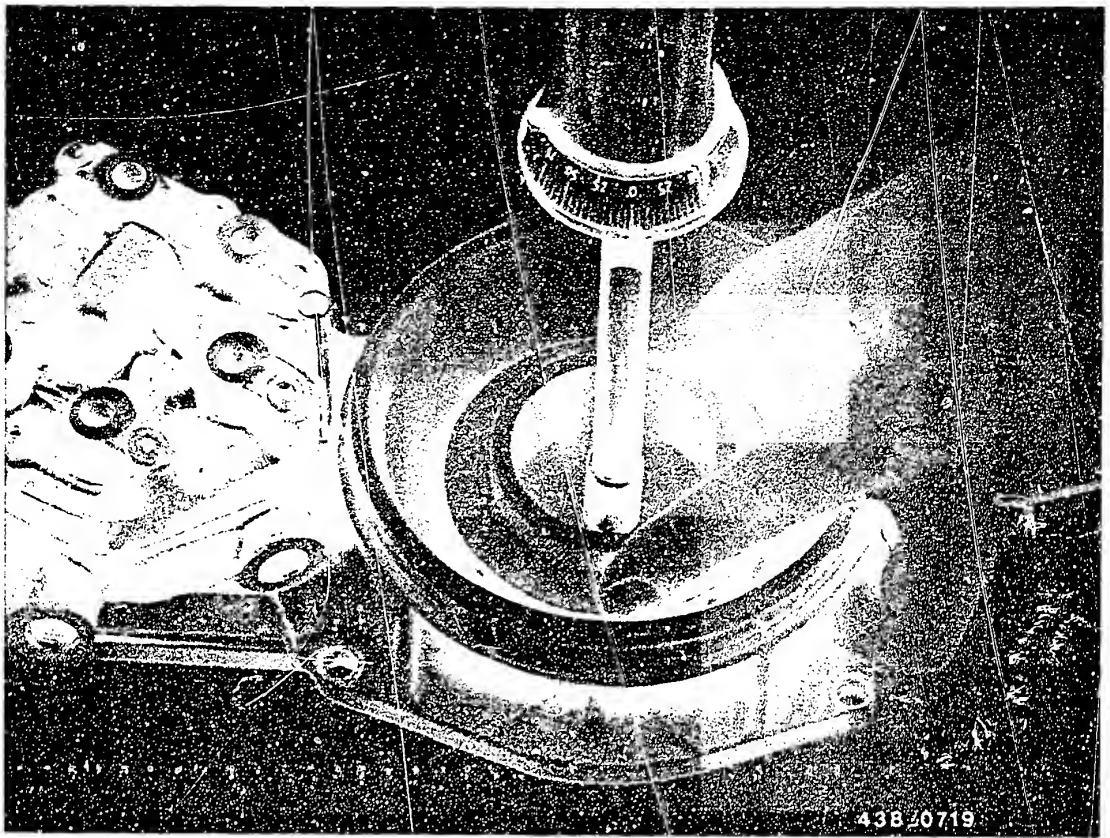


10.2 Centering the air-flow sensor plate

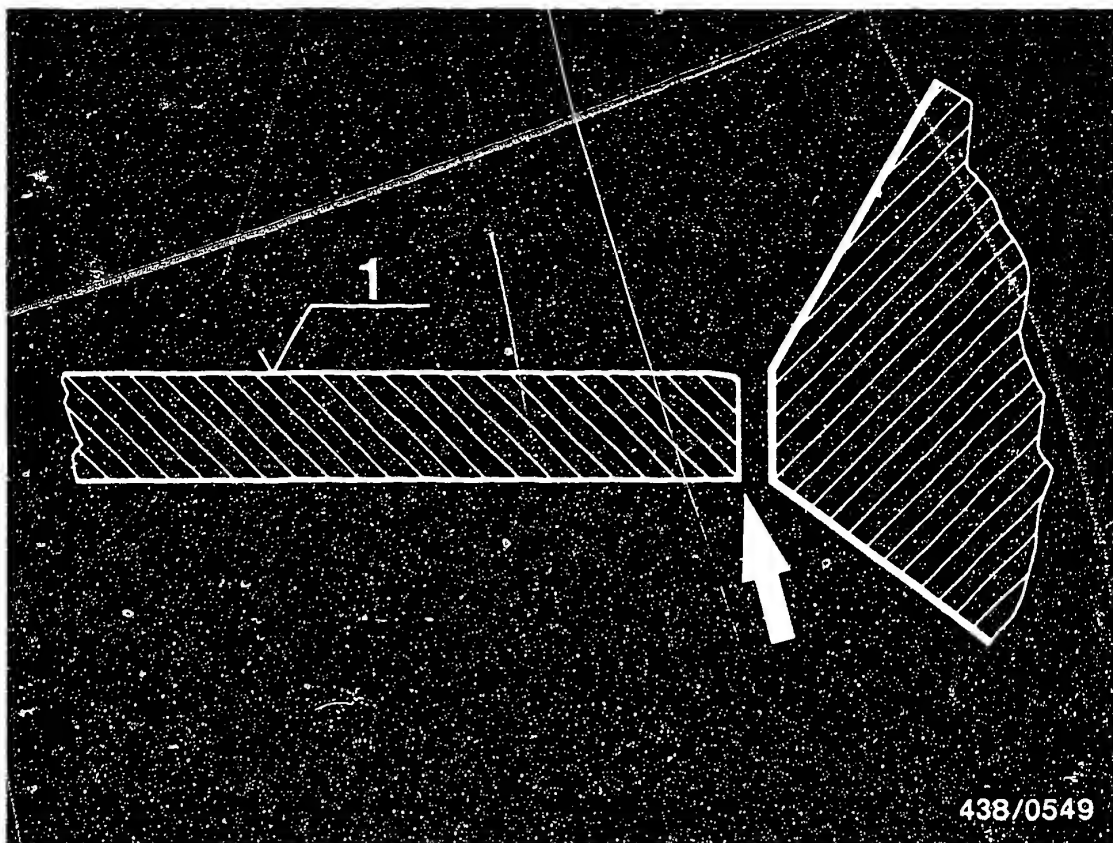
Check that the sensor plate is flat (not bent) and that it can move through the narrowest part of the air funnel without touching the funnel. If necessary, center it using a positioning ring KDEP 1040/10 (dia. 80 mm) as follows:

Loosen the sensor plate fastening screw. Insert the positioning ring while holding the fastening screw with pliers so that the sensor plate does not deflect downwards.





With the positioning ring in place, tighten the fastening screw with a torque of 5.0...5.5 Nm, loosen again and tighten again with the same torque.
When tightening the screw make sure that the air-flow sensor plate is in its zero position (in the cylindrical part of the air funnel).
It must no longer be possible to turn the air-flow sensor plate by hand.



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1 = 5 punch marks

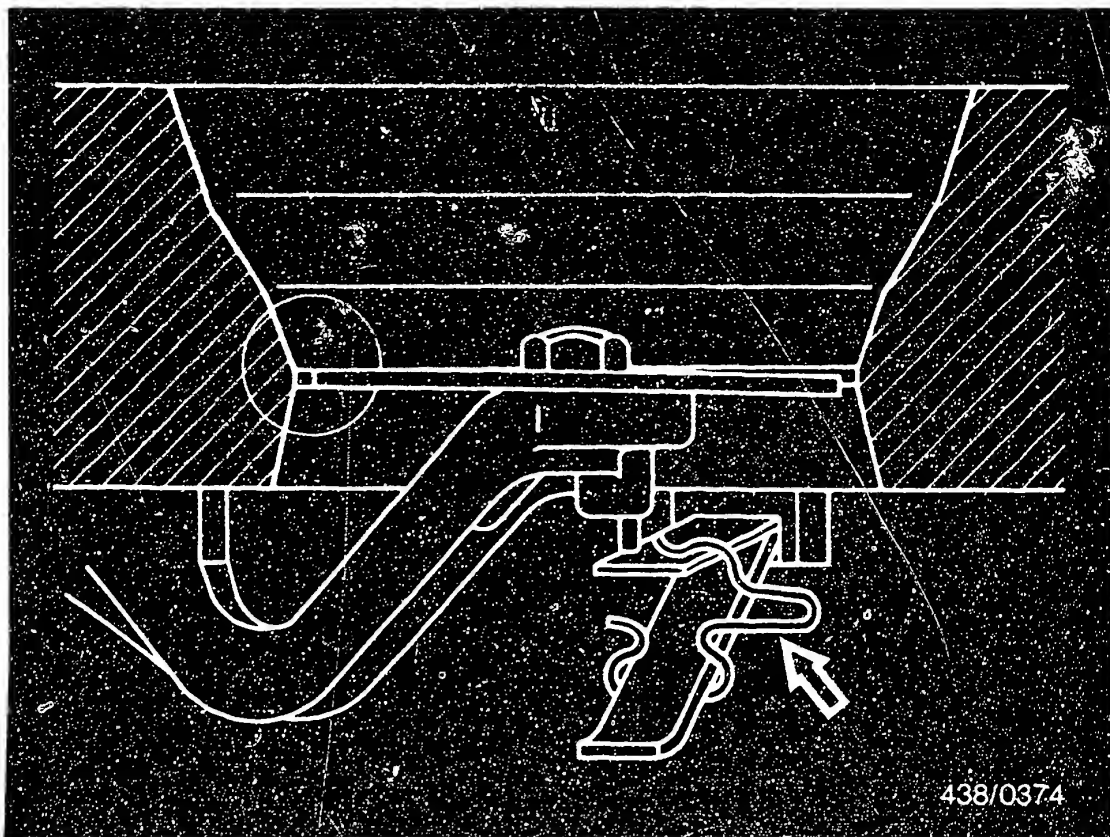
Caution:

Be sure that sensor plate is mounted in correct position!
Its upper side is identified by five punch marks (in a row). The sharp edge (arrow) is at the bottom.

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Checking/adjusting air-flow sensor plate
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





10.3 Checking and adjusting the zero position of the sensor plate (rest position):

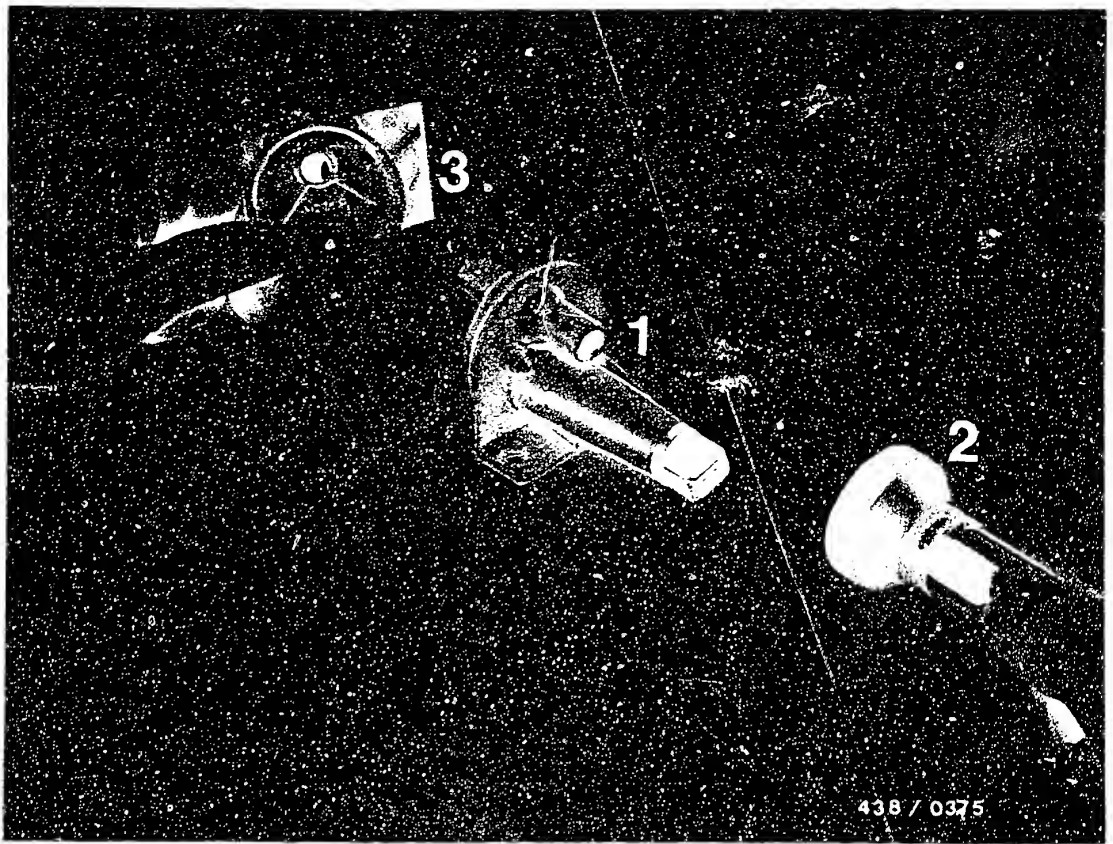
Switch on the electric fuel pump for approx. 10 seconds by bridging the safety circuit.

This results in application of the control pressure to the control plunger in the fuel distributor.

The upper edge of the sensor plate must be flush with the cone in the position marked with a circle in the picture. A lower position of up to maximum 0.5 mm is permissible, however the air-flow sensor plate must not project at any point on its circumference outside the cylindrical part of the air funnel.

If necessary, the position of the leaf-spring limit-stop can be corrected by adjusting the shaped spring (arrow).





- 1 = Auxiliary-air device
- 2 = Flashlight
- 3 = Mirror

11. Checking the operation of the auxiliary-air device.

- The engine must be cold.
- Disconnect the electric cable plugs from the auxiliary-air device and warm-up regulator.
- Disconnect both air hoses from the auxiliary-air device.

Since the two hose fittings on the auxiliary-air device are located exactly opposite each other, a visual check can now be made to see if the blocking plate is partially open.

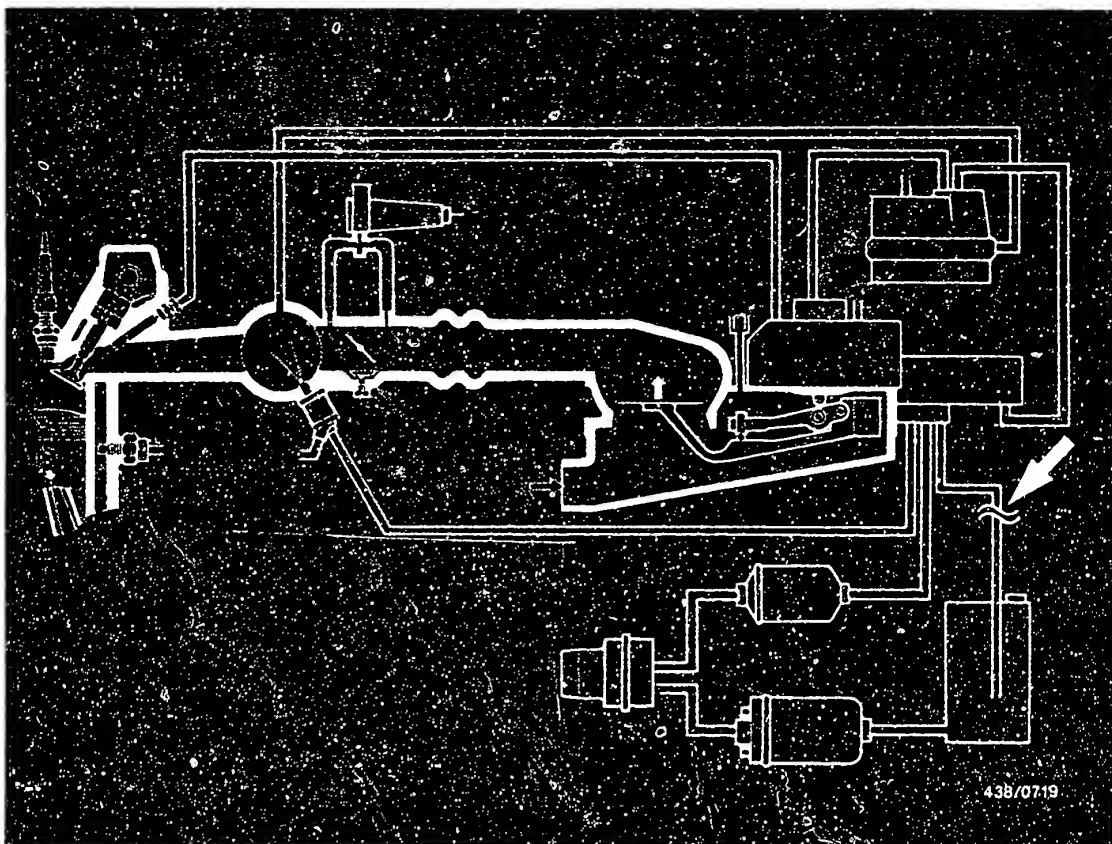
It will be easier to look through the auxiliary-air device with the aid of a flashlight and a mirror, as shown in the illustration.



- If an opening is not visible with the engine cold, replace the auxiliary-air device.
- Fit the electric cable plug on the auxiliary-air device.
- By bridging the electrical safety circuit, supply power to the auxiliary-air device.
After a maximum of 10 minutes, the opening in the auxiliary-air device must be completely closed by the blocking plate.
- If the blocking plate does not close, check the power supply (open circuit, voltage drop).
Minimum voltage across the connector 11.5 V with the engine stopped.
- If these points are O.K., check the heating coil of the auxiliary-air device for an open circuit using an ohmmeter.
- Replace the auxiliary-air device if defective.

When the auxiliary-air device has been replaced, re-adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. Idle adjustment is described on Coordinates F 13.

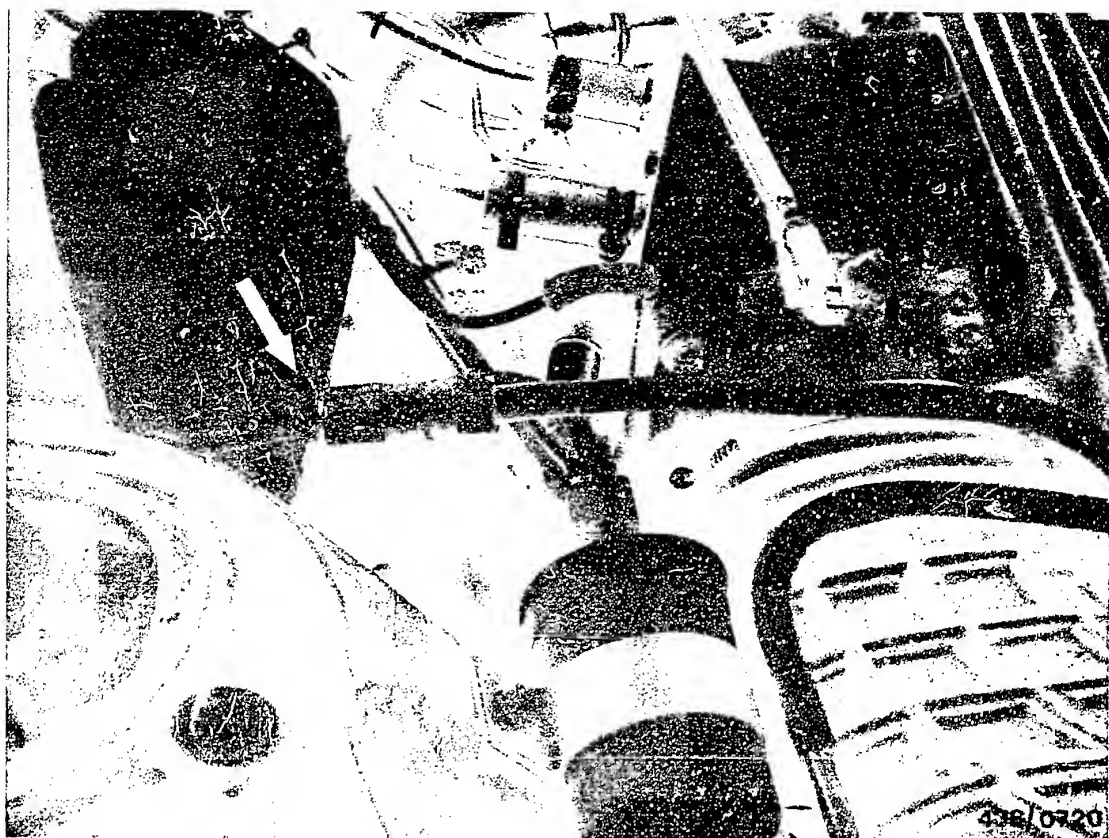




12. Checking the operation of the electric fuel pump.

12.1 Requirement

Conclusive information on the operation of the electric fuel pump can only be given by a measurement of fuel delivery under pressure, i.e. under primary (system) pressure. This measurement must therefore be made at the return line leading to the fuel tank (arrow).



12.2 Measuring point

A suitable measuring point for testing the fuel delivery is the screw connector (arrow) in the fuel return line to the fuel tank.

Before undoing this connector, open the tank filler cap in order to vent the fuel tank.

Hold the end of the hose in a graduate, approx. 1.5 litres capacity, to make the measurement.



12.3 Testing

Remove the plugs from the warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device. Switch on the electric fuel pump for precisely 30 seconds by bridging the safety circuit and measure the fuel delivery in a graduate.

12.4 Test specification

Fuel delivery: Min. 850 cm³/30 seconds

12.5 Possible causes for fuel delivery being too low

- Power supply to electric fuel pump not O.K., voltage drop. Minimum necessary voltage across connection terminal = 11.5 V, with electric fuel pump switched on.
- Fuel filter heavily fouled.
- Failure of electric fuel pump due to defective strainer (prefilter) in fuel tank. Aggressive constituents in the fuel (e.g. methanol) can cause this strainer to swell and move upward.
Result:

Due to the fact that the bottom of the fuel tank is now no longer sealed off, dirt in the fuel tank can be drawn in by the electric fuel pump and can lead to its failure.



Remedy:

Replace defective strainer (Audi No. 810 201 511 E) with new strainer with Audi No. 431 201 511.

The strainer is not a Bosch product.

Warranty and goodwill claims for electric fuel pumps which have failed due to a defective strainer in the fuel tank must be rejected.

If the above-mentioned points are O.K., the cause lies in the electric fuel pump itself.

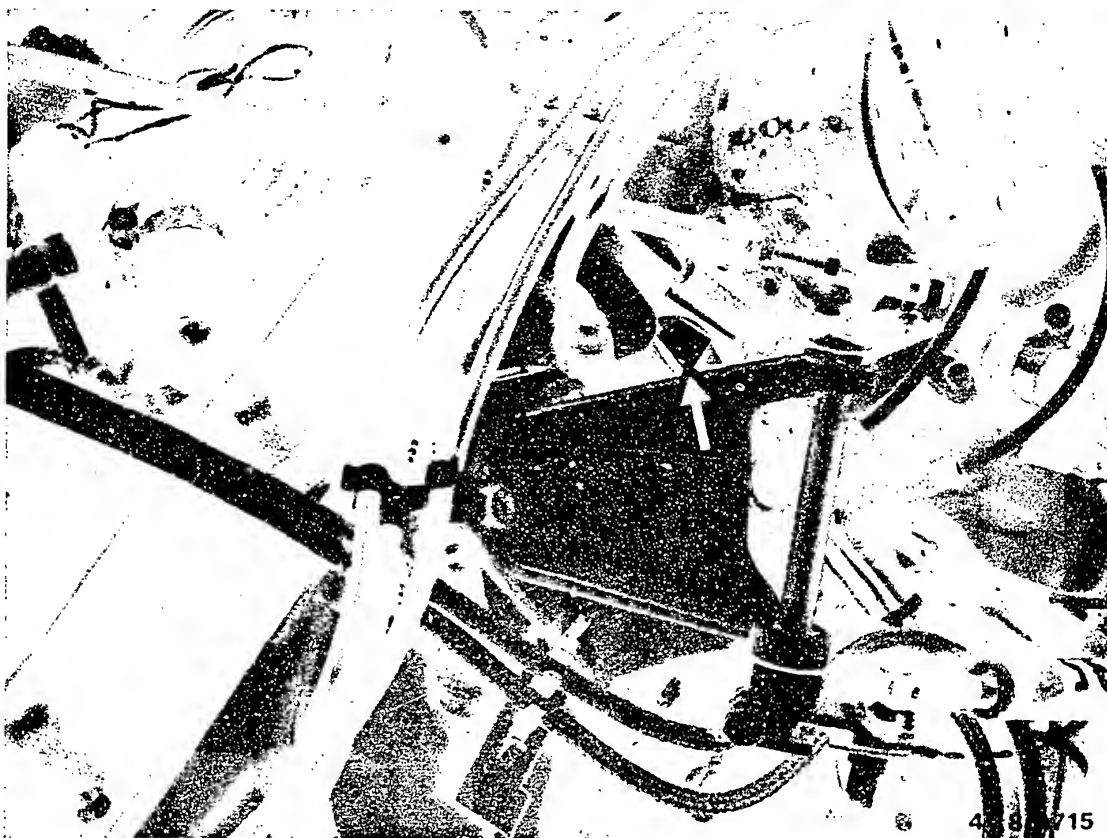
Replace the electric fuel pump.

12.6 Removing and installing the electric fuel pump

When removing, pinch off the fuel-intake hose from the fuel tank to the electric fuel pump (e.g. using hose clammer W157 from Matra Co.).

When installing, use new seal and make sure that the electric fuel pump is correctly positioned. Danger of kinking the fuel lines.





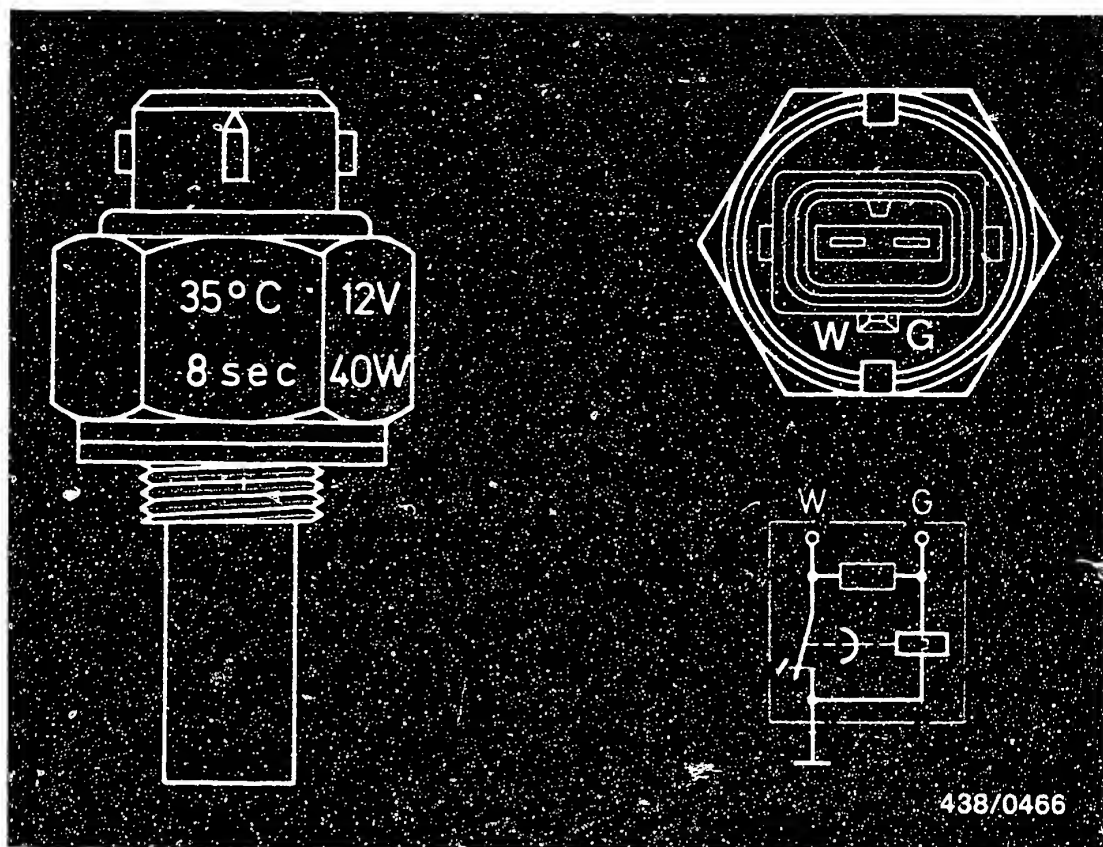
13. Checking the cold-starting system (thermo-time switch, start valve)

13.1 Thermo-time switch

The thermo-time switch (arrow) is screwed into the cylinder head at the rear underneath the ignition distributor.

It must be removed for testing.
Catch any escaping coolant in a suitable vessel.





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The switching temperature 35°C and the switching time at -20°C of 8 seconds are stamped into the hexagonal section of the thermo-time switch.

The removed thermo-time switch is tested using the ohmmeter in accordance with the specifications given below. The temperatures for the thermo-time switch can easily be obtained with water. Cooling takes place in a freezer chest.

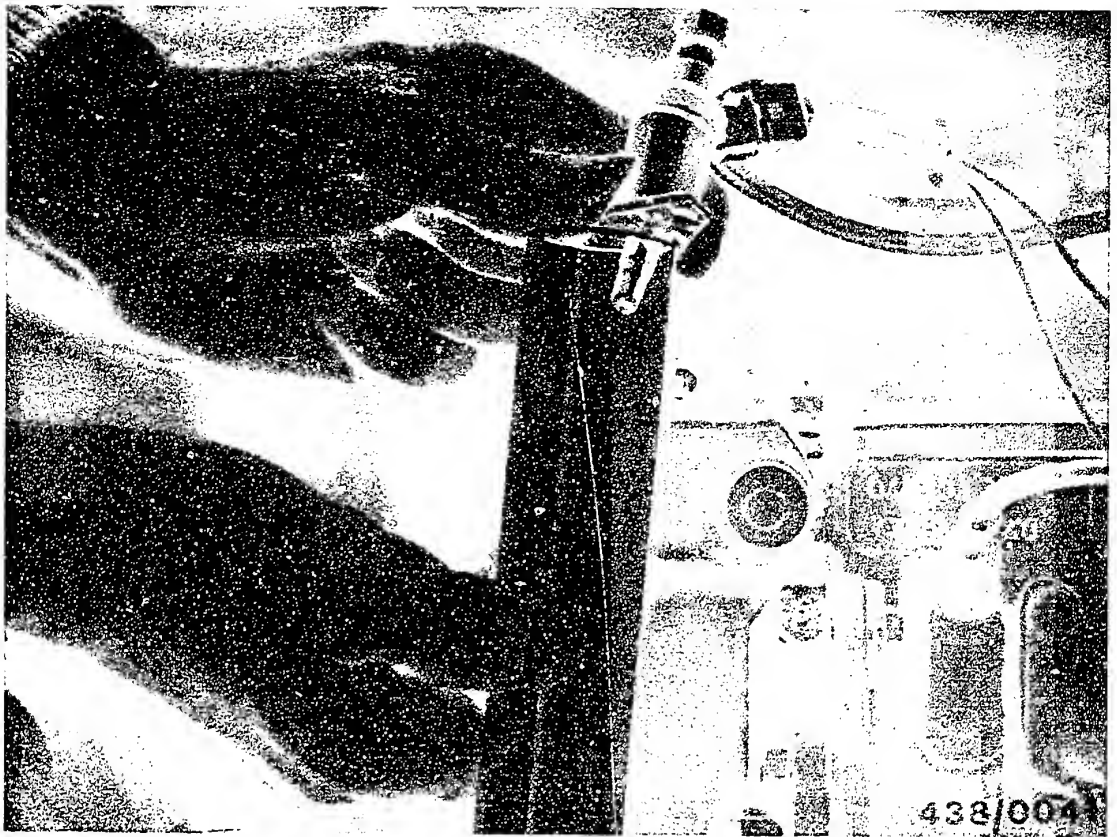
Resistance measurement (Ω)
between

At a temperature below $^{\circ}\text{C}$	above $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Term. "G" and "ground" (housing)	Term. "W" and "ground" (housing)	Term. "G" and "W"
+30	+40	25...40 50...80	0 100...160	25...40 50...80

C6

Checking cold-start sys/thermo-time switch
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





13.2 Start valve

Remove the start valve. Hose line remains connected. Pull off the plug and connect the start valve directly to ground and to terminal 15 (e.g. at the ignition coil) using connecting cable KDJE 7450/70.

Important note:

During this test, do not let the connecting cable touch B +.

Danger of fire due to sparking!

Hold the start valve in a suitable container (e.g. the graduate).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the safety circuit.

Switch on the ignition (max. 30 seconds). The start valve must now open and spray fuel.



Switch off the ignition, remove the electric connecting cable and dry the nozzle of the start valve.

The safety circuit remains bridged so that the primary pressure is applied to the start valve.

No droplets of fuel must drip from the nozzle of the start valve during the next minute. Even if shaken and knocked, the start valve must not leak.

Then switch the electric fuel pump off again.

Replace the start valve if it does not open or if it leaks.

If a leaky start valve or a defective thermo-time switch has been replaced, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.



14. Checking the control pressures

14.1 Preliminary remarks:

The control pressures tested in the following are in each case governed by the warm-up regulator.

If the test results are incorrect, however, this may also be due to faults which have nothing to do with the warm-up regulator.

These possible faults are:

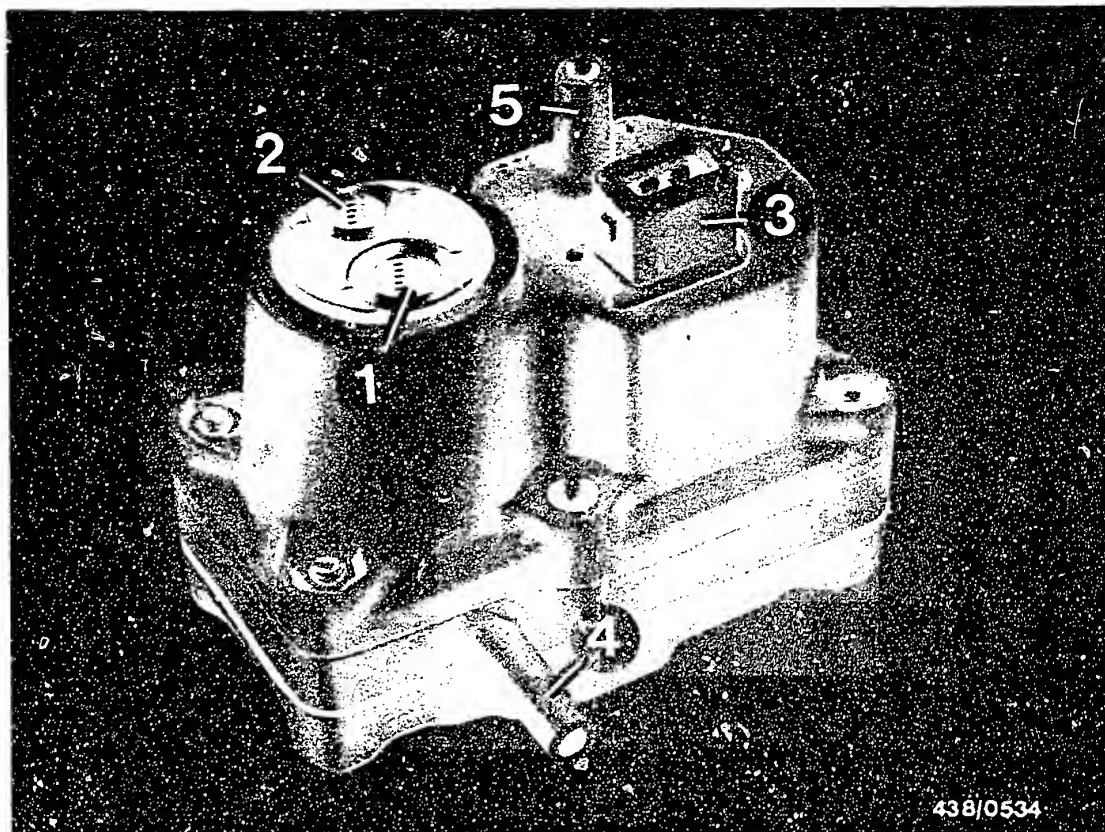
- No or too low a voltage at the electric connector.
- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted.
- Too high a fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit.

The testing of this control-pressure delivery is described as an additional test step at the beginning of the control pressure tests.

(Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min).

Reference is made to the other possible causes of trouble in the respective test step.





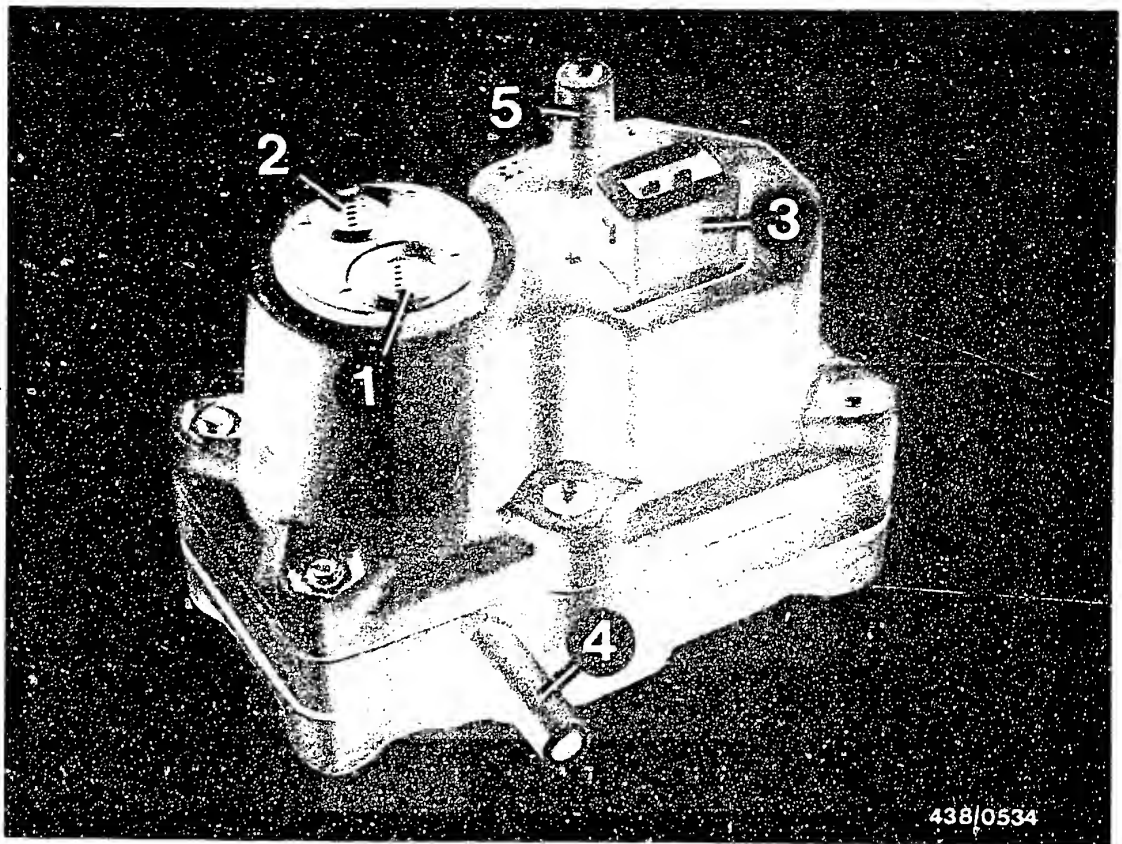
438/0534

- 1 = Inlet connection (M 10 x 1)
- 2 = Return connection (M 8 x 1)
- 3 = Electric connection
- 4 = Connection for intake-manifold pressure (after throttle valve)
- 5 = Atmospheric connection (connection between air-flow sensor and throttle valve).

- Warm-up regulator 0 438 140 034
0 438 140 035

The warm-up regulator is a version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment disconnected from ambient-air pressure. This means that the cold and warm control pressures are additionally influenced by the intake-manifold pressure acting on the full-load diaphragm of the warm-up regulator.

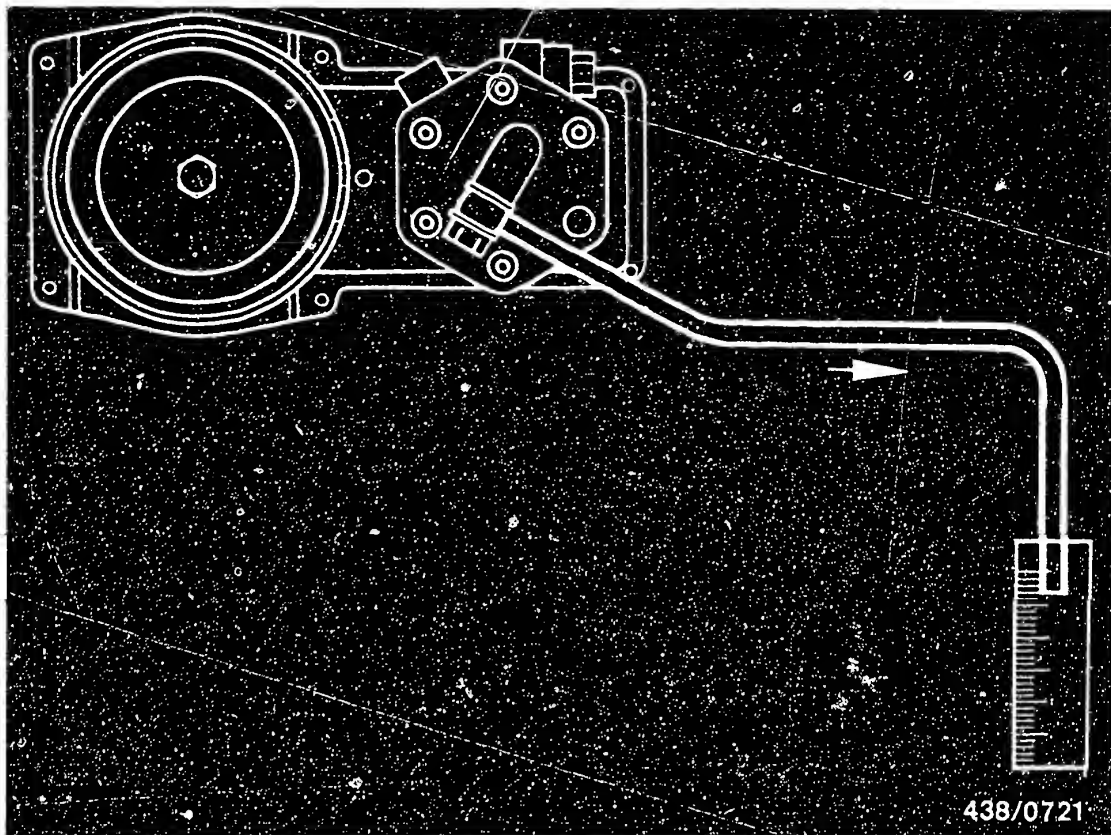




- 1 = Inlet connection (M 10 x 1)
- 2 = Return connection (M 8 x 1)
- 3 = Electric connection
- 4 = Connection for intake-manifold pressure (after throttle valve)
- 5 = Atmospheric connection (connection between air-flow sensor and throttle valve)

The intake-manifold-pressure connection port (4) is located on the intermediate plate. On the top of the housing cover there is a connection pipe for atmospheric pressure (connection to the engine before the throttle valve) (5).





14.3 Testing the fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit:

Before testing, make sure that the electric fuel pump is in proper working order.

Test specification: Min. 850 cm³/30 sec.

Unscrew the control-pressure line (coming from the fuel distributor) on the warm-up regulator and hold the end of the hose in a graduate (approx. 0.5 l capacity).

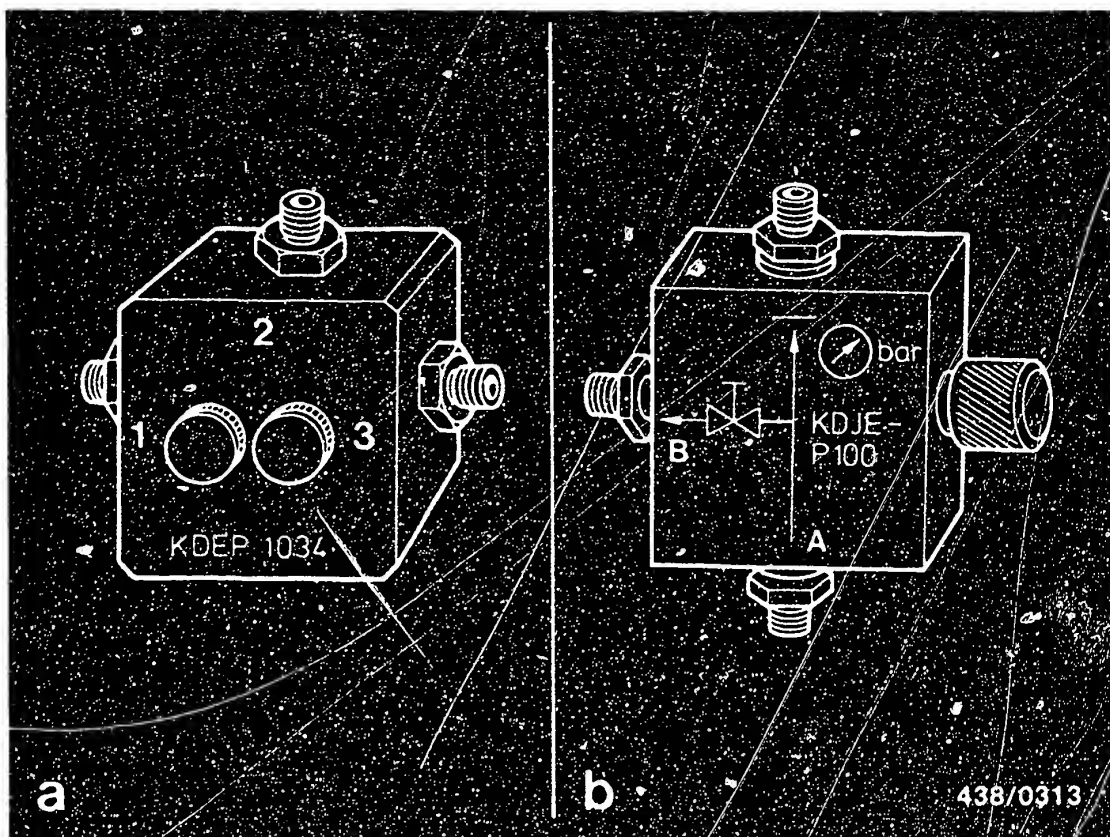
Switch on the electric fuel pump for 1 minute by bridging the safety circuit.
Measure delivery.

Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min.

If the measured value is outside tolerance, the fault is in the fuel distributor.

Replace the fuel distributor.





14.4 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a).

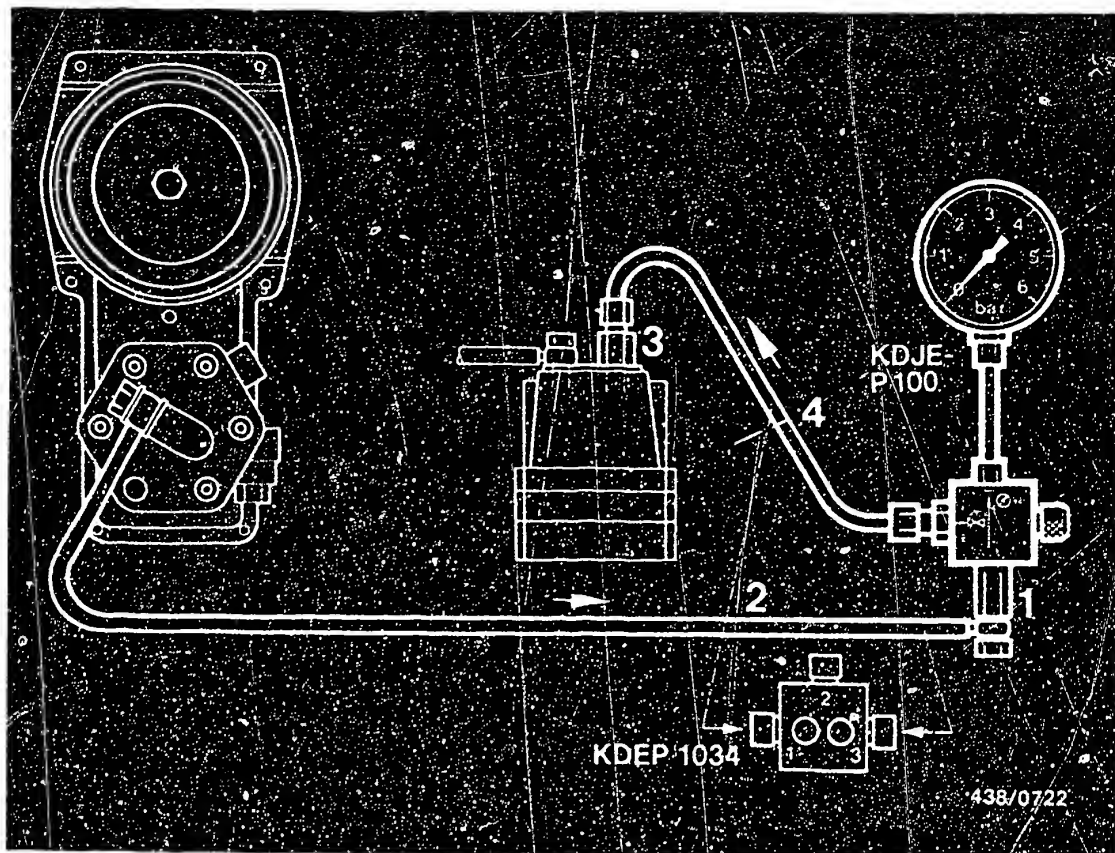
Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional control valve are identified by symbols:

A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)

B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

Caution:

When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.

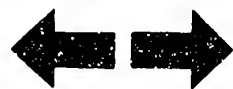


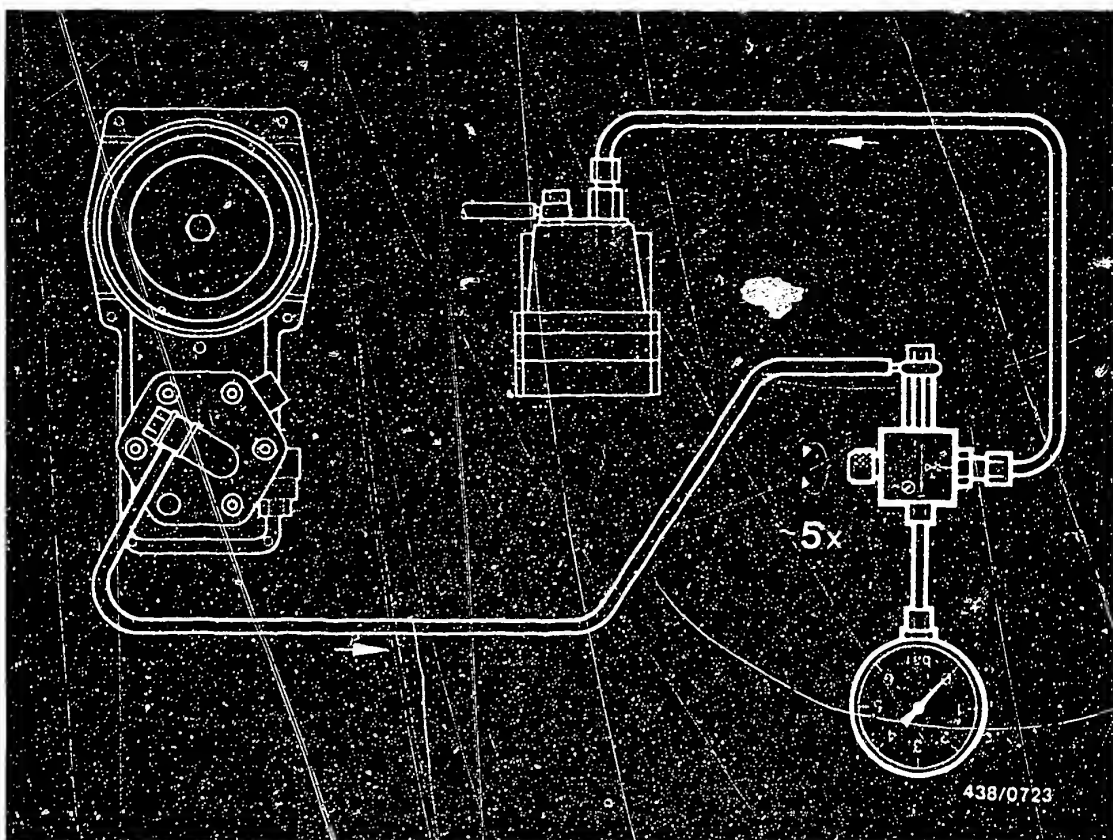
The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.

Fit using connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12.

1. Screw the adapter (1) with seal onto inlet fitting A or 3 of the directional-control valve.
2. Unscrew the control-pressure line (2) on the warm-up regulator and connect with inlet-union screw M 10 x 1 and seal rings to the adapter (1).
3. Screw connecting piece (3) of connecting-parts set into inlet of warm-up regulator and, using hose line (4), connect to outlet fitting B or 1 of the directional-control valve.

Suspend the pressure gauge from the engine hood (possibly using a wire hook).





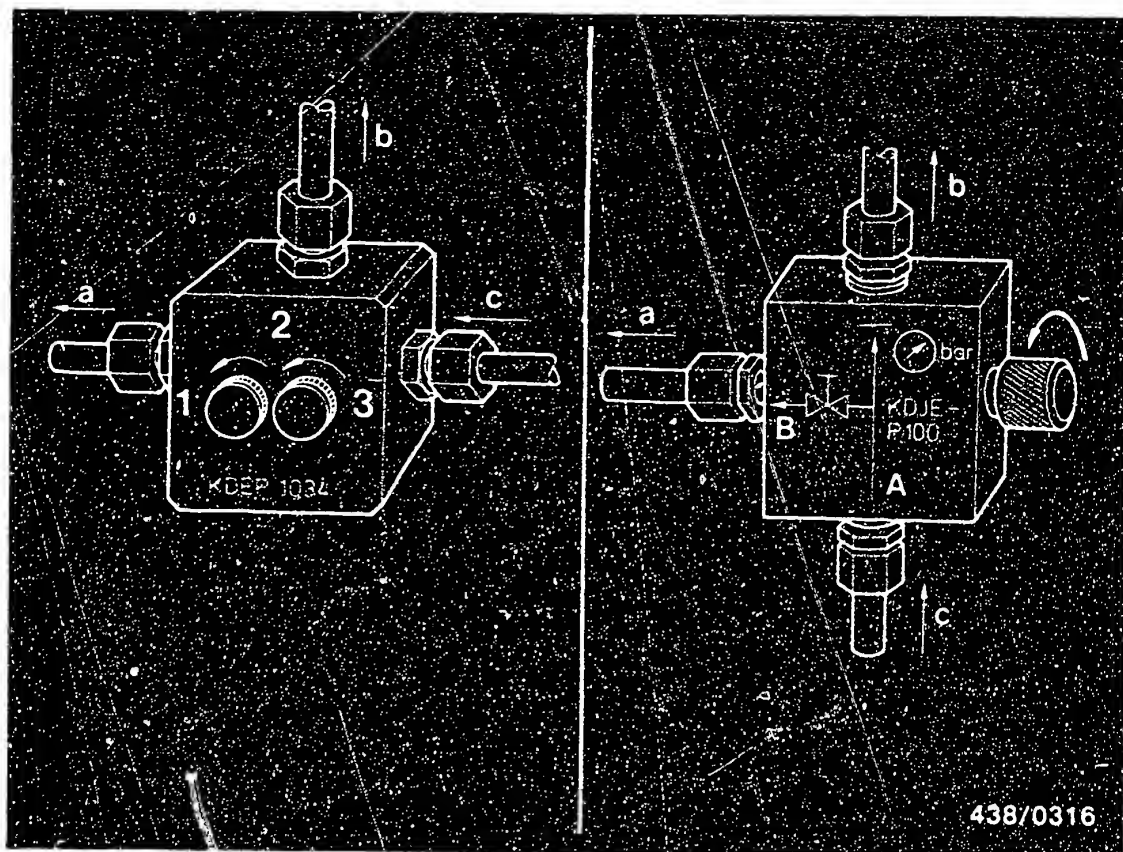
14.5 Bleeding the pressure tester

Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator. Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Open and close the valve screw(s) of the directional-control valve in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.

Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood). Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).



a = To warm-up regulator
 b = To pressure gauge
 c = From fuel distributor

14.6 Testing the "cold" control pressure

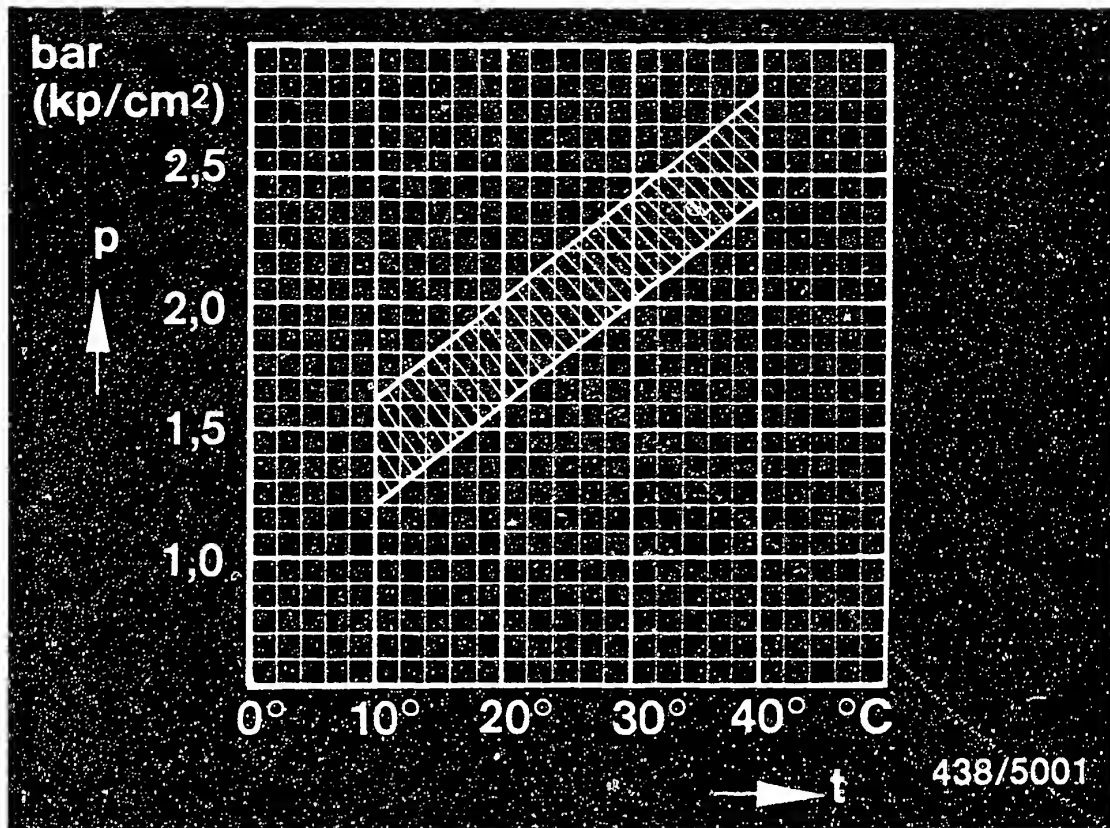
The test is performed with the engine switched off. The engine must be cold. For this purpose, the engine should have been switched off for several hours, preferably overnight.

Pull off the plug from the warm-up regulator.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.





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p = Control pressure (bar or kgf/cm² gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature (°C)

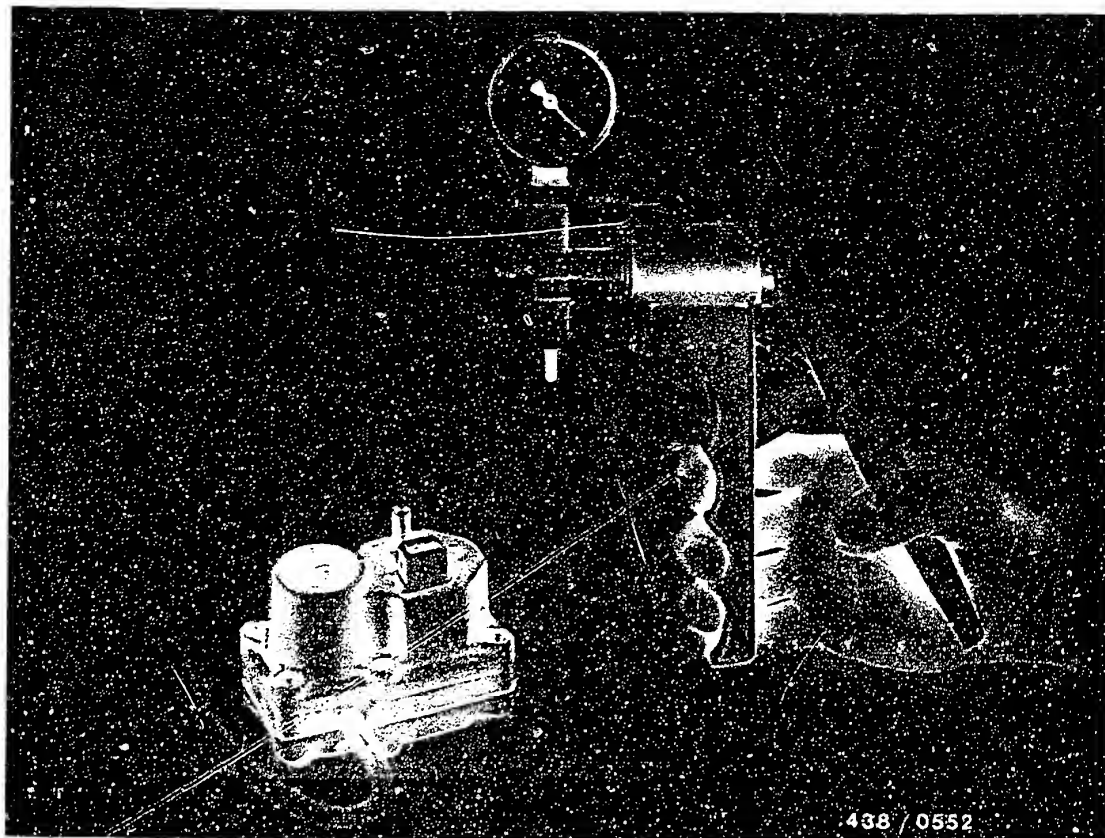
- Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 048
0 438 140 049

Calculate the nominal control pressure in accordance with the ambient temperatures in the graph.

Example: Ambient temperature = 20°C

Nominal control pressure = 1.6 ... 2.0 bar
gauge pressure





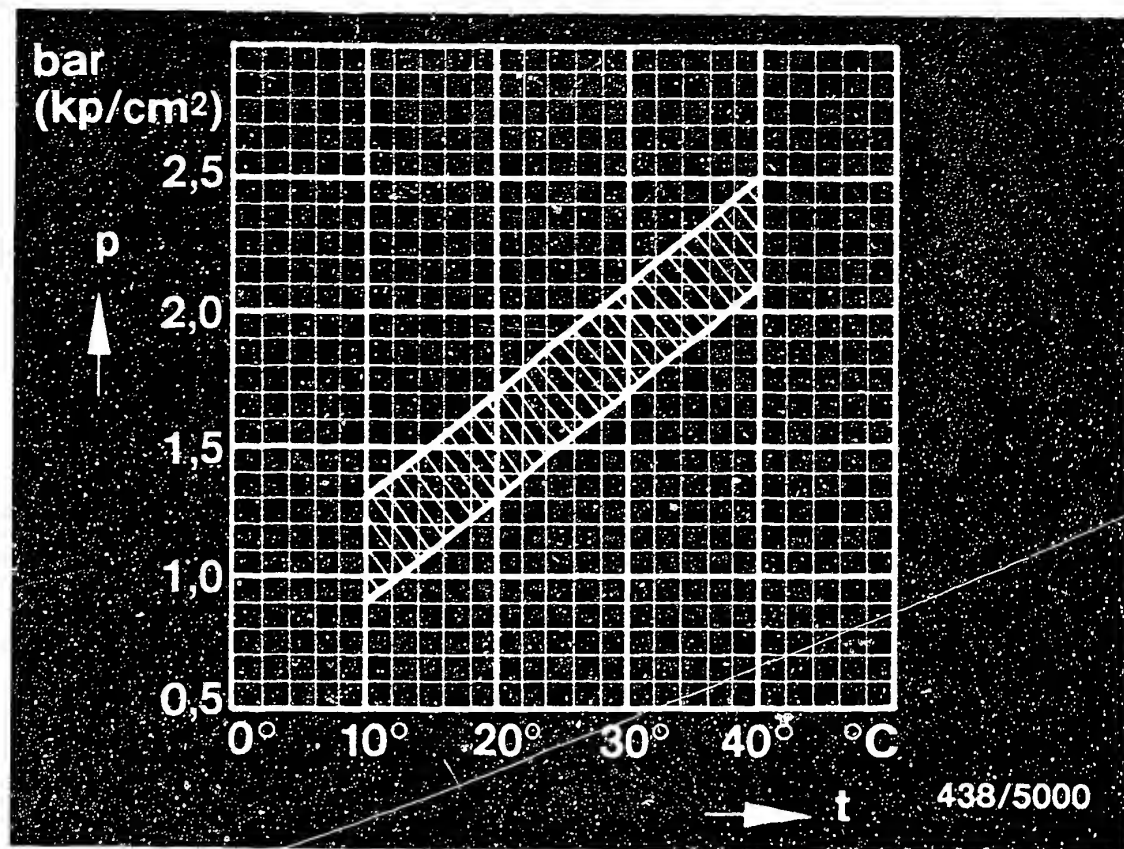
- Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 034
0 438 140 035

The control pressure is checked with simulated intake-manifold pressure, i.e. vacuum is applied to the warm-up regulator.

To do this, connect the vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator on the intermediate plate of the housing. The picture shows testing with the recommended Mityvac hand vacuum pump.

Setting value for testing: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

The "cold" control pressure is indicated on the pressure gauge of the pressure tester.



p = Control pressure (bar or kgf/cm² gauge pressure)
 t = Ambient temperature (°C)

Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 034
 0 438 140 035

Calculate the nominal control pressure in accordance with the ambient temperatures in the graph.

Example: Ambient temperature = 20°C
 Nominal control pressure = 1.3...1.7 bar
 gauge pressure

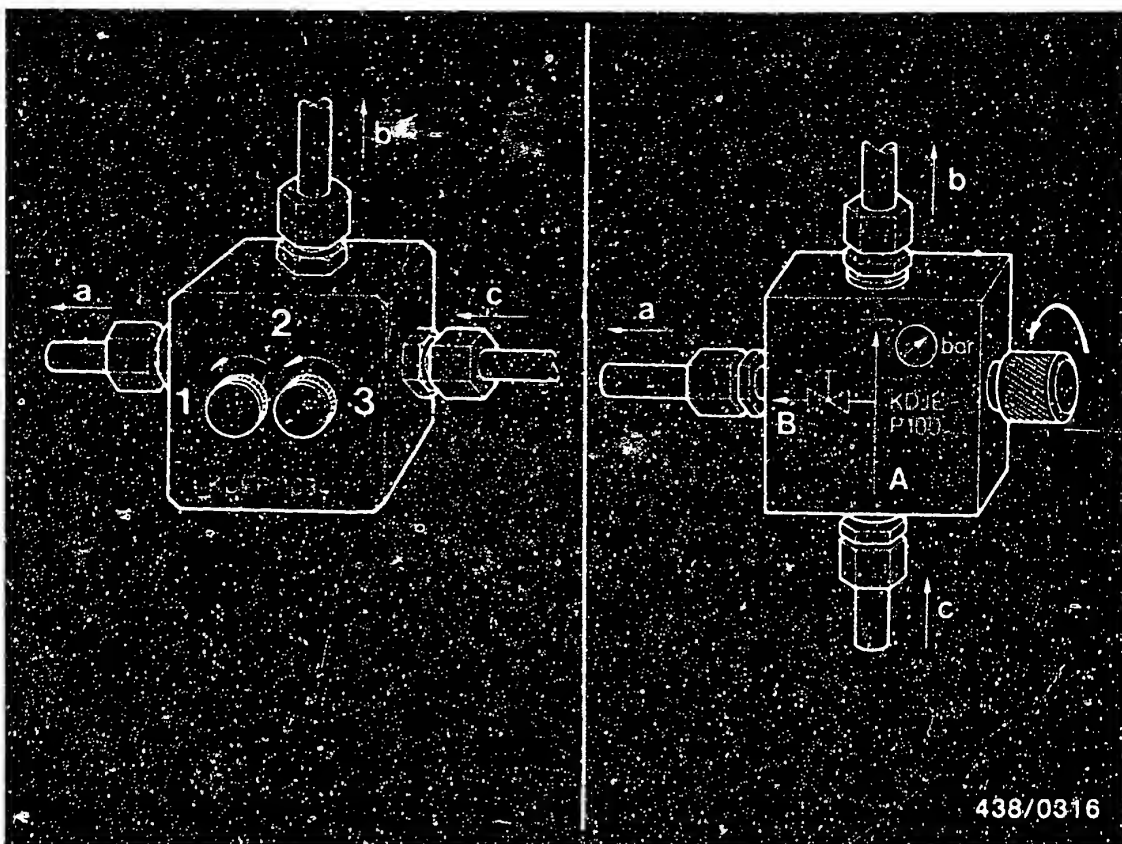
If the measured "cold" control pressure differs from the nominal value, it may be due to one of the following faults:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low or too high.
Test fuel delivery.
Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min.
- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or restricted (if control pressure too high).
Eliminate constriction.
- Warm-up regulator defective. Replace warm-up regulator.

If the warm-up regulator has been replaced or a defect has been eliminated, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F 13.





- a = To warm-up regulator
- b = To pressure gauge
- c = From fuel distributor

14.7 Testing the "warm" control pressure

- Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 048
0 438 140 049

The test is performed with the engine switched off.
The temperature of the engine is not important.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve
(both screws in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Attach the plug to the warm-up regulator.

Control pressure now rises (the warm-up regulator in the process of shutting off) until the "warm" control pressure is reached.

Test specification for "warm" control pressure:

3.4...3.8 bar gauge pressure

(3.5...3.9 kgf/cm² gauge pressure)

If the measured "warm" control pressure differs from the test specification, this may be due to one of the following faults:

If control pressure too high:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too high.

Test fuel delivery.

Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min.

- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted.

Eliminate constriction.

- Warm-up regulator has hydraulic defect.

Replace warm-up regulator.



If control pressure too low:

- Power supply open-circuit.

Eliminate open circuit. Ensure that the plug is contacting properly.

- Battery voltage too low, voltage drop.

Eliminate voltage drop. Minimum voltage at connector: 11.5 V.

If necessary, repeat test with engine running in order to obtain the normal generator voltage of approx. 14 V when the vehicle is in operation.

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low.

Test fuel delivery.

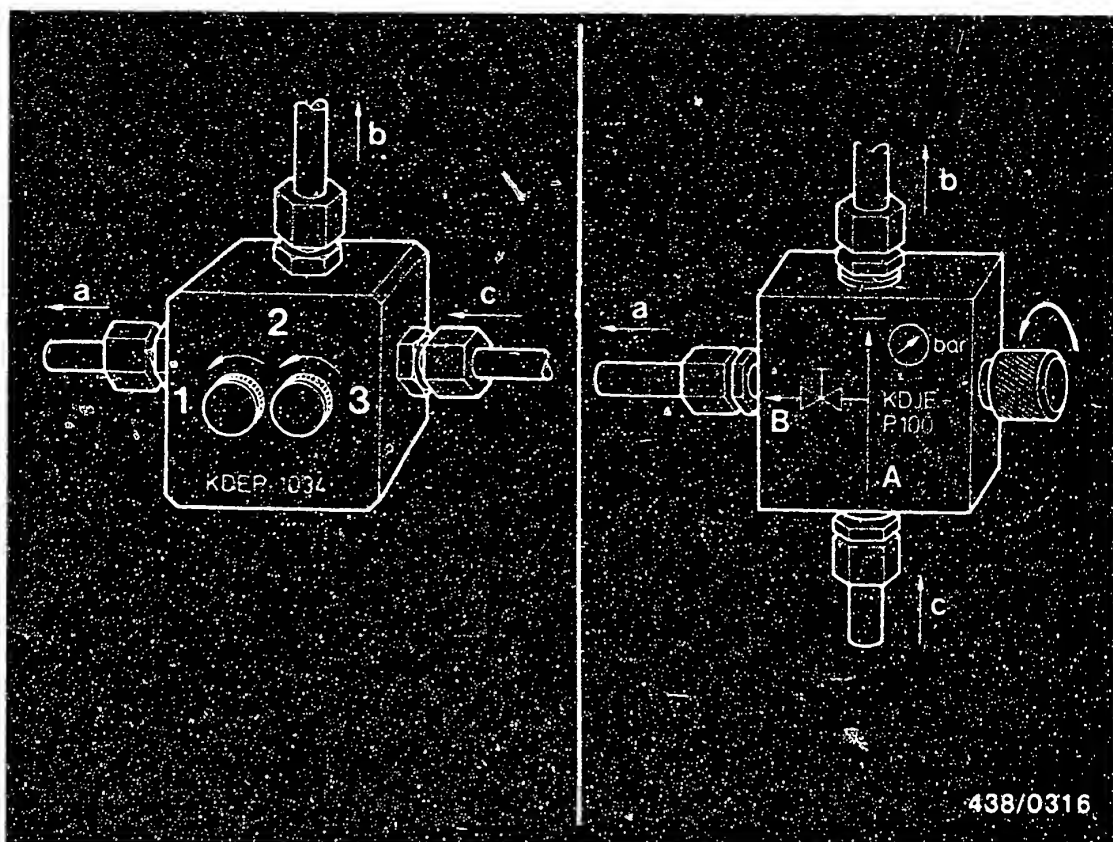
Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min.

- Warm-up regulator defective. Heating coil open-circuit. Hydraulic defect. Replace warm-up regulator.

If the warm-up regulator has been replaced or a defect has been eliminated, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on coordinates F 13.





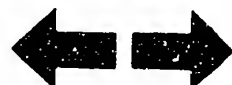
- a = To warm-up regulator
- b = To pressure gauge
- c = From fuel distributor

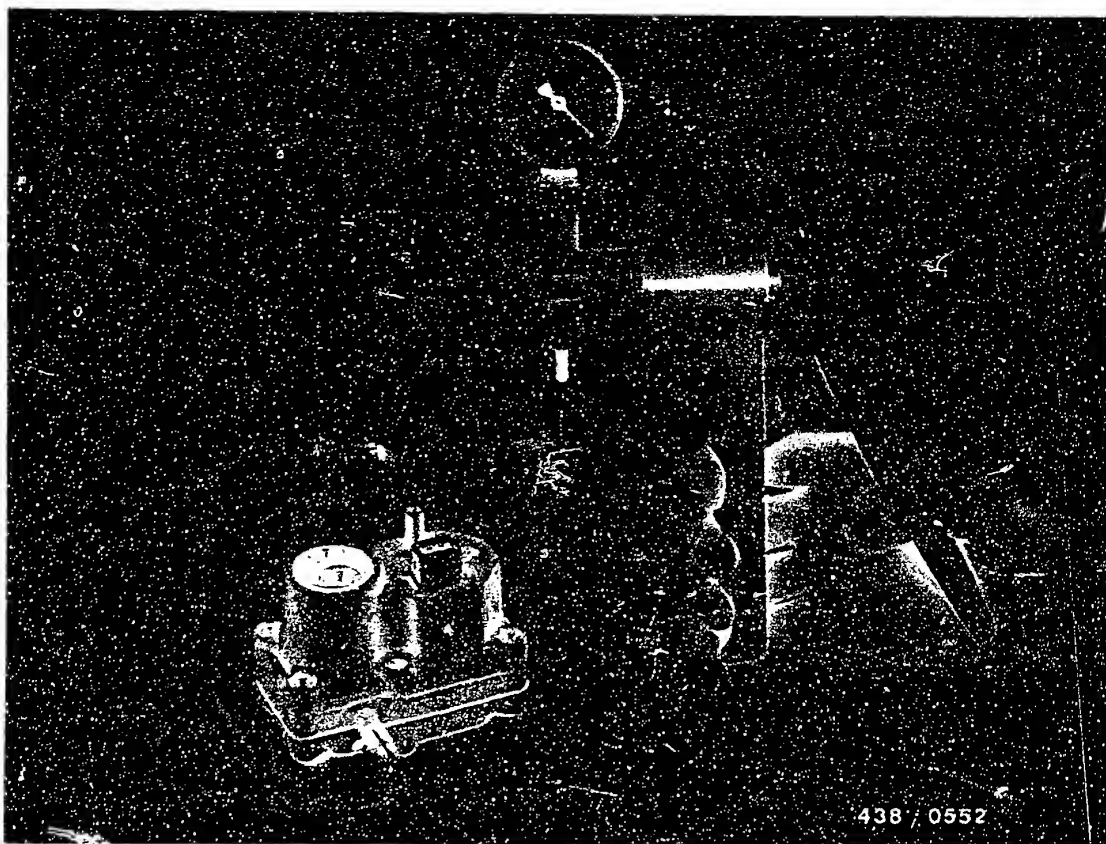
Checking the "warm" control pressure

- Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 034
0 438 140 035

The test is performed with the engine switched off, once without intake-manifold pressure being applied, once with simulated intake-manifold pressure (vacuum) applied.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (or both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).





For testing with simulated intake-manifold pressure, connect the vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator (in the intermediate plate of the housing).

The picture shows the recommended Mityvac hand pump.

Setting value for the test: $465...600 \text{ mbar}$
($350...450 \text{ torr}$)

Test procedure:

The temperature of the engine is not important.

Open the hollow screw of the directional-control valve (both in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Plug the plug onto the warm-up regulator.

The control pressure increases (warm-up regulator in the process of shutting off) until the "warm" control pressure is reached.

Test first of all without the application of intake-manifold pressure, then test with simulated intake-manifold pressure (vacuum) in accordance with the values given below:

Test step

Test specifications*

• "Warm" control pressure

Part no. of warm-up regulator:

0 438 140 034/0 438 140 035

Test with

atmospheric pressure
(without vacuum)

2.7...3.1 bar (2.8...3,2
kgf/cm²)

For testing, connect
vacuum pump to intake-
manifold-pressure
connection of warm-up
regulator.

Setting value:

465...600 mbar
(350...450 torr)

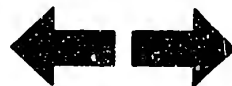
3.4...3.8 bar
(3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).

D6

Checking the control pressures

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



If the measured "warm" control pressure differs from the test specification, this may be due to one of the following faults:

If control pressure too high:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too high.

Test fuel delivery.

Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min.

- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted.

Eliminate constriction.

- Warm-up regulator has hydraulic defect.

Replace warm-up regulator.

If control pressure too low:

- Power supply open-circuit.

Eliminate open circuit. Ensure that the plug is contacting properly.

- Battery voltage too low, voltage drop.

Eliminate voltage drop. Minimum voltage at connector: 11.5 V.

If necessary, repeat test with engine running in order to obtain the normal generator voltage of approx. 14 V when the vehicle is in operation.

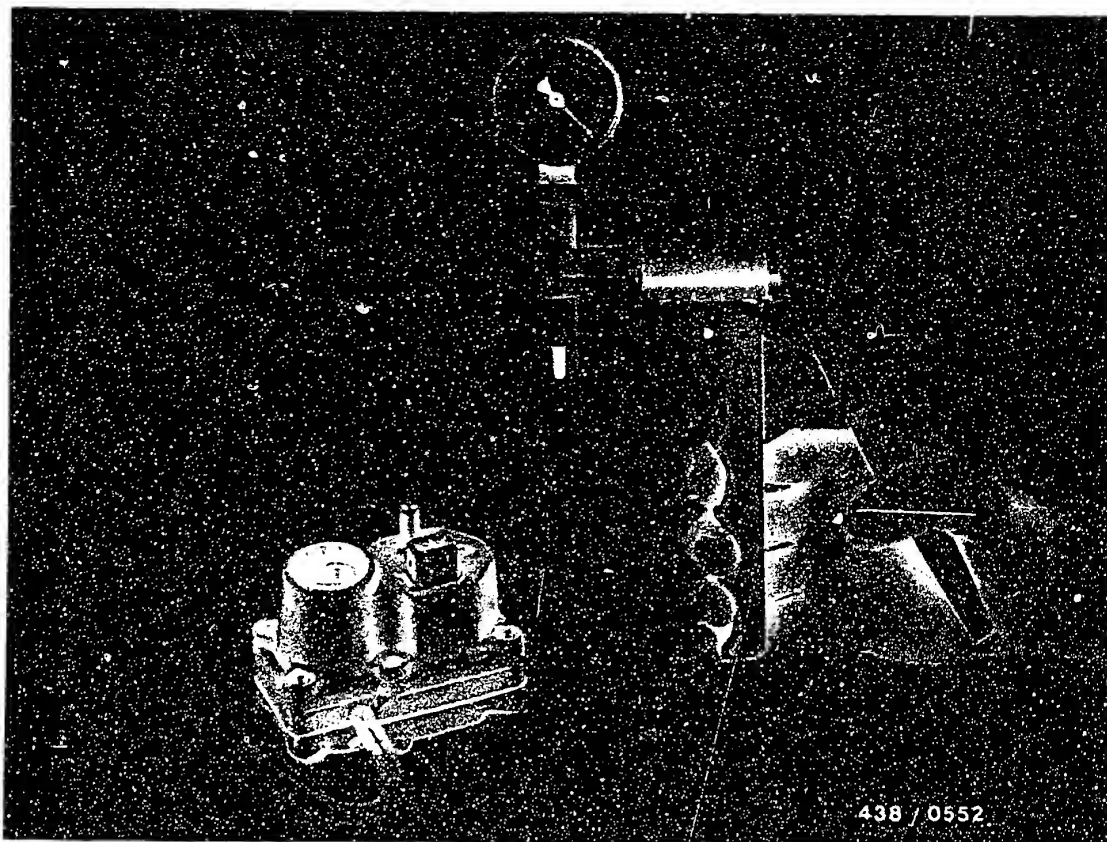
- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low.

Test fuel delivery.

Test specification: 160...240 cm³/min.

- Warm-up regulator defective. Heating coil open-circuit. Hydraulic defect. Replace warm-up regulator.





438 / 0552

- Testing the full-load diaphragm for leaks

Switch off the electric fuel pump.

Connect "Mityvac" hand vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator and build up a vacuum.

Setting value: 465...600 mbar (350...450 mmHg)

Test specification for air leaks:

Max. pressure drop within 15 sec. 100 mbar (75 mmHg)

If pressure drop is too great, replace warm-up regulator.

D8

Checking the control pressures

Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines

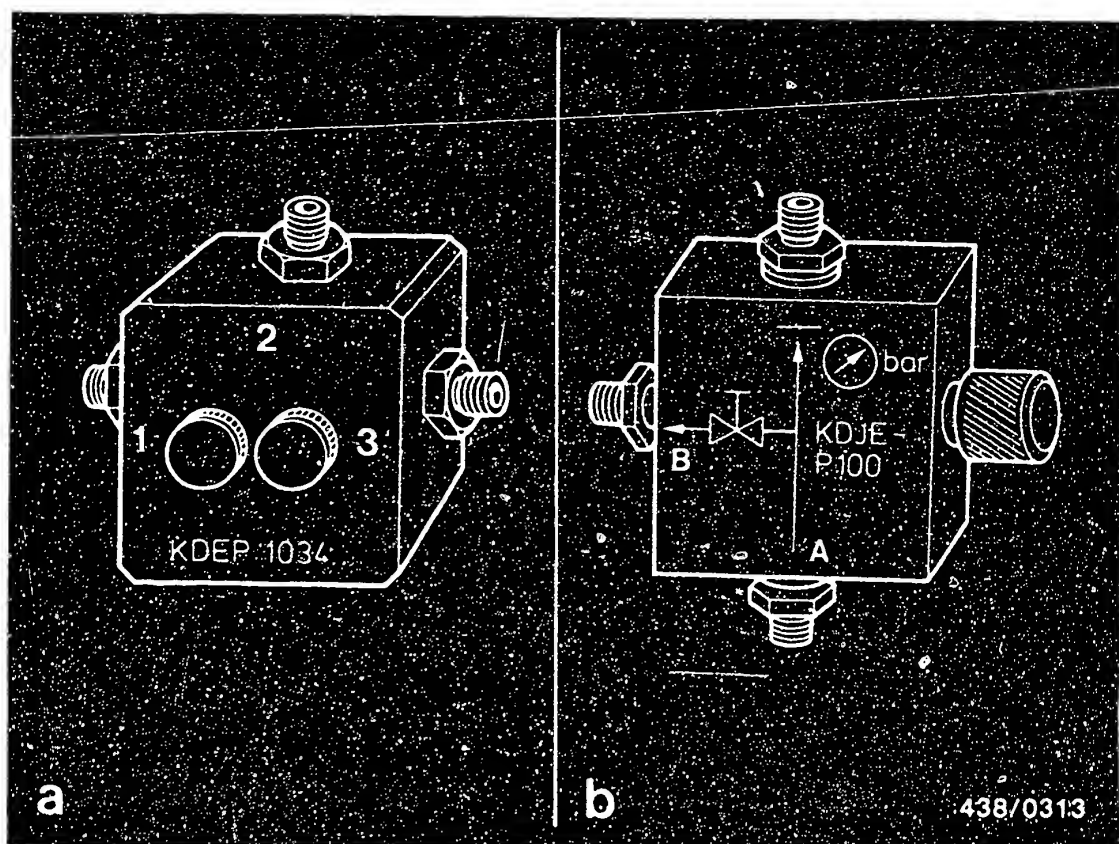


Finally, check the condition and the correct fitting of the connecting hose from the intake manifold to the warm-up regulator. If necessary, replace the hose.

When the warm-up regulator has been replaced or a fault remedied, carry out the idle adjustment with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle adjustment is described on Coordinates F 13.



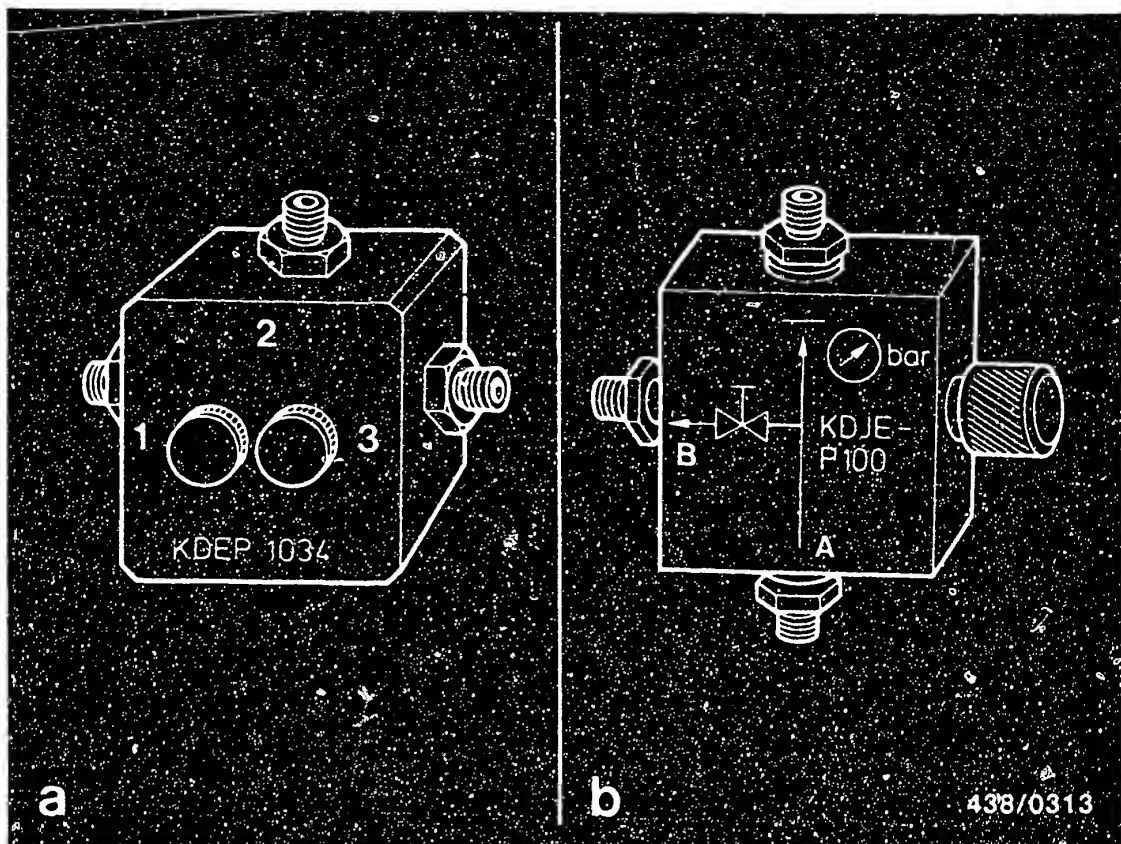


15. Testing and adjusting the primary (system) pressure:

15.1 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a).



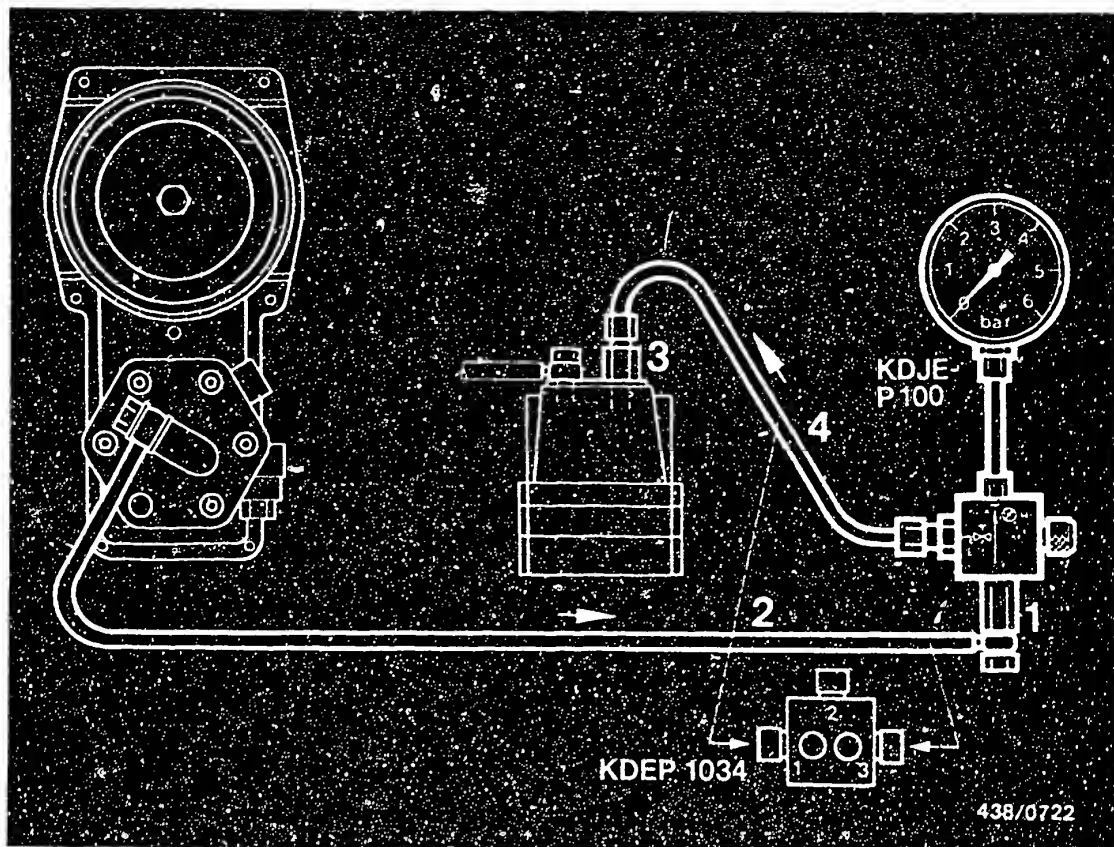


Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

- A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
- B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

Caution:

When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.

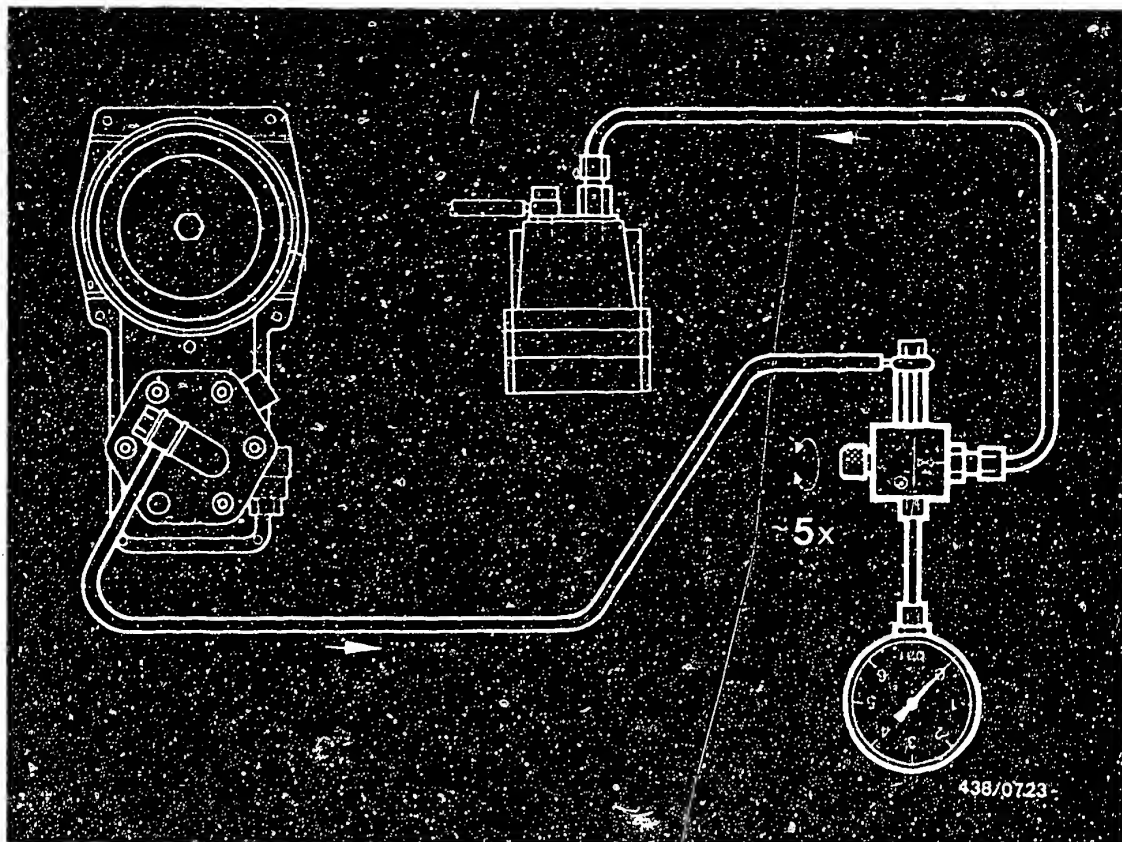


The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.

Fit using connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12.

1. Screw the adapter (1) with seal onto inlet fitting A or 3 of the directional-control valve.
2. Unscrew the control-pressure line (2) on the warm-up regulator and connect with inlet-union screw M 10 x 1 and seal rings to the adapter (1).
3. Screw connecting piece (3) of connecting-parts set into inlet of warm-up regulator and, using hose line (4), connect to outlet fitting B or 1 of the directional-control valve.

Suspend the pressure gauge from the engine hood (possibly using a wire hook).



15.2 Bleeding the pressure tester

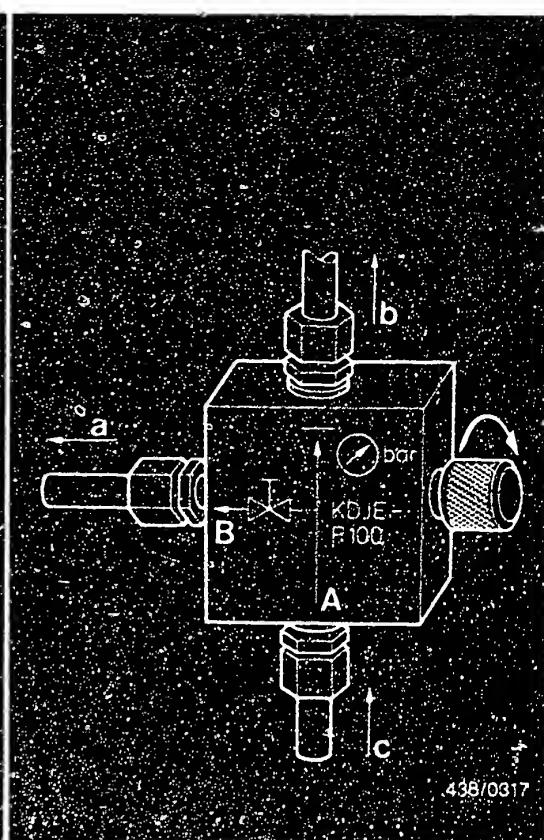
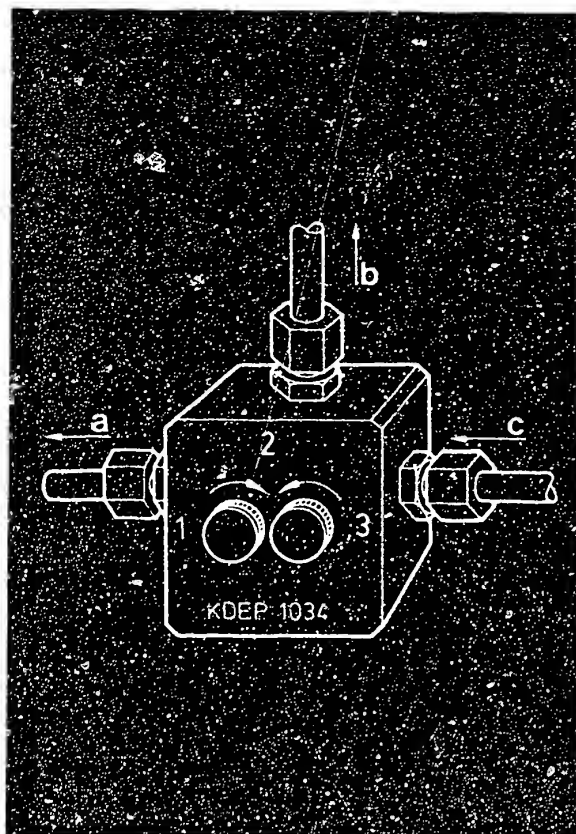
Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator. Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Open and close the valve screw(s) of the directional-control valve in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.

Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood). Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).





- a = To warm-up regulator
- b = To pressure gauge
- c = From fuel distributor

15.3 Testing the primary pressure:

The test is performed with the engine switched off. The temperature of the engine is not important. Close the valve screw of directional-control valve KDJE-P100.

In the case of KDEP 1034, close valve screw 1, open valve screw 3.



Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

The pressure gauge now indicates the primary pressure.

Fuel distributor Part No.	Test specifications - primary pressure (gauge pressure)
0 438 100 052 } 0 438 100 060 } 0 438 100 062 } 0 438 100 063 } 0 438 100 124 }	<u>4.7...5.4 bar</u> (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm ²)

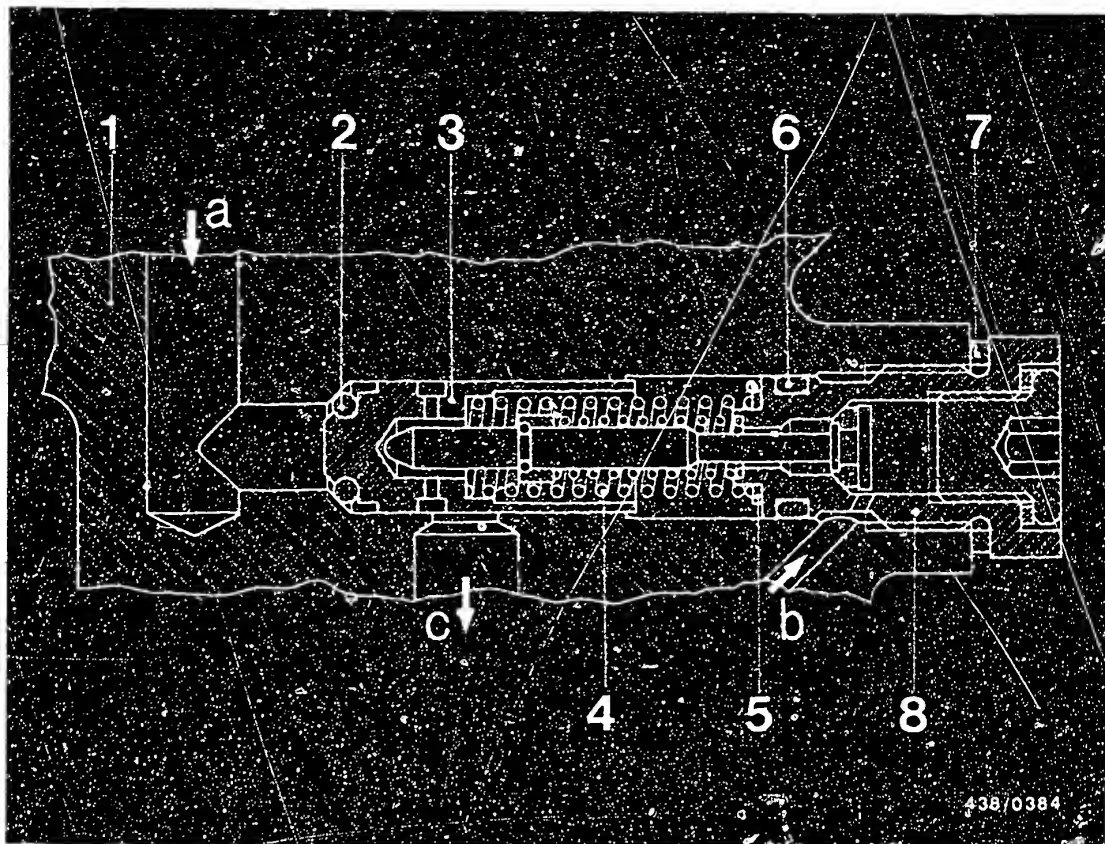
Possible causes for too low a primary pressure:

- Fuel supply faulty.
(Delivery of electric fuel pump too low).
- Primary pressure set incorrectly.
A precondition for readjustment of the primary pressure is always that the fuel supply is in order.
Measure the fuel delivery. Test specification: 850 cm³/30 s.

Possible causes for too high a primary pressure:

- A restriction in the return line leading to the fuel tank.
- Primary-pressure regulator set incorrectly.
A precondition for readjustment of the primary pressure is always that the fuel supply is in order.
Measure the fuel delivery. Test specification: 750 cm³/30 s.



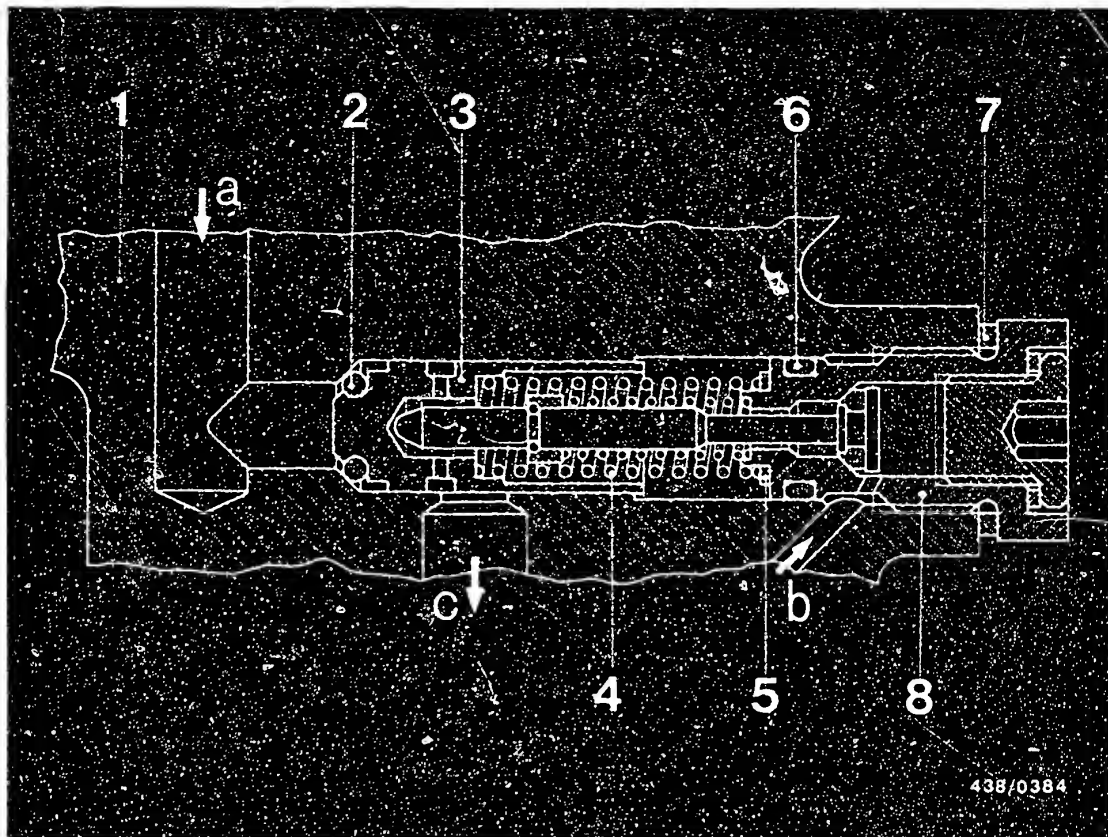


- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a = Primary pressure | 4 = Control spring |
| b = From warm-up regulator | 5 = Shim(s) |
| c = Fuel return | 6 = O-ring |
| 1 = Fuel-distributor housing | 7 = Flat seal ring |
| 2 = O-ring | 8 = Screw plug |
| 3 = Control piston | |

15.4 Adjusting the primary pressure:

Fuel distributor Part No.	Adjustment values - primary pressure (gauge pressure)
0 438 100 052	<u>4.9...5.1 bar</u> (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm ²)
0 438 100 060	
0 438 100 062	
0 438 100 063	
0 438 100 124	





438/0384

The primary pressure is readjusted by replacing the shims (Item 5).

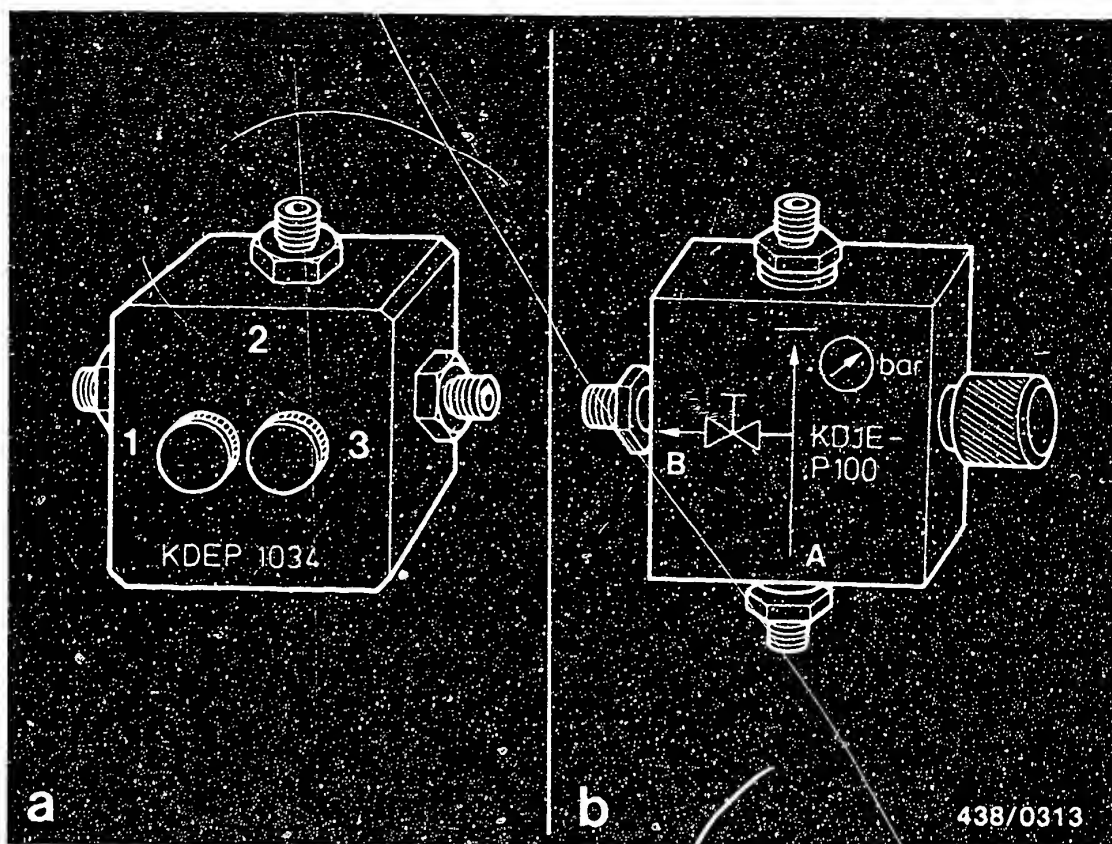
Note:

0.1 mm more of shim thickness means about 0.15 bar pressure increase and vice versa.

To do this, screw out the large screw plug (Item 8) together with the push valve. After carrying out the adjustment, always fit the screw plug with a new flat seal ring (Item 7) and O-ring (Item 6).

The control piston (Item 3) of the primary-pressure regulator must not be lost. It was matched specially to the fuel distributor housing in the manufacturing plant and therefore is the only part of the primary-pressure regulator which must not be replaced.



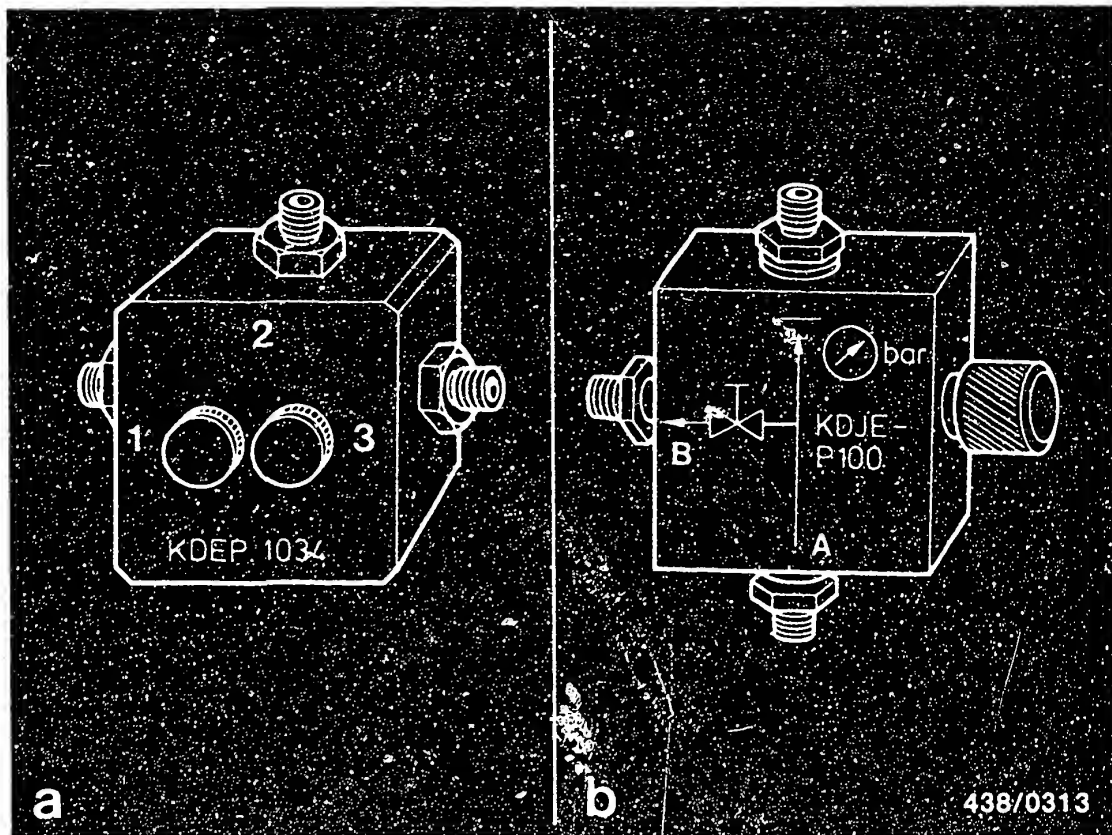


16. Testing the entire fuel system for leaks.

16.1 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a).





Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b).

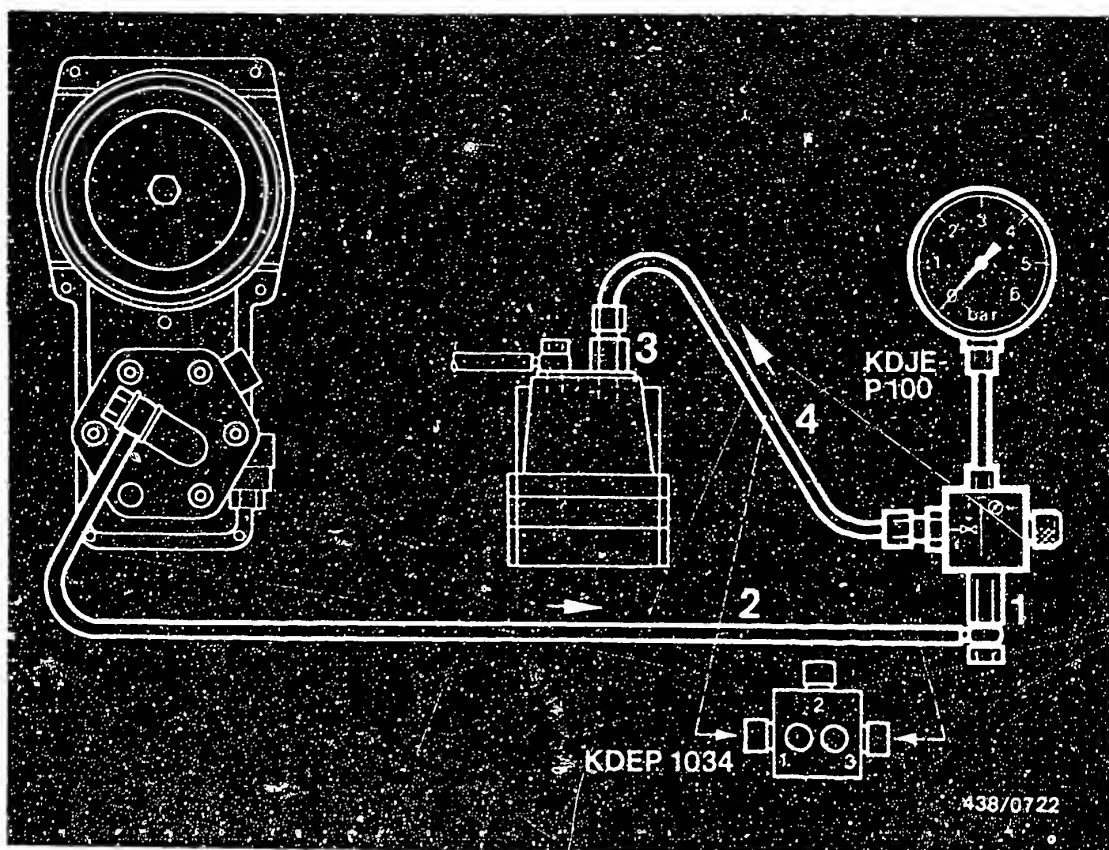
The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

- A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
- B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

Caution:

When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.





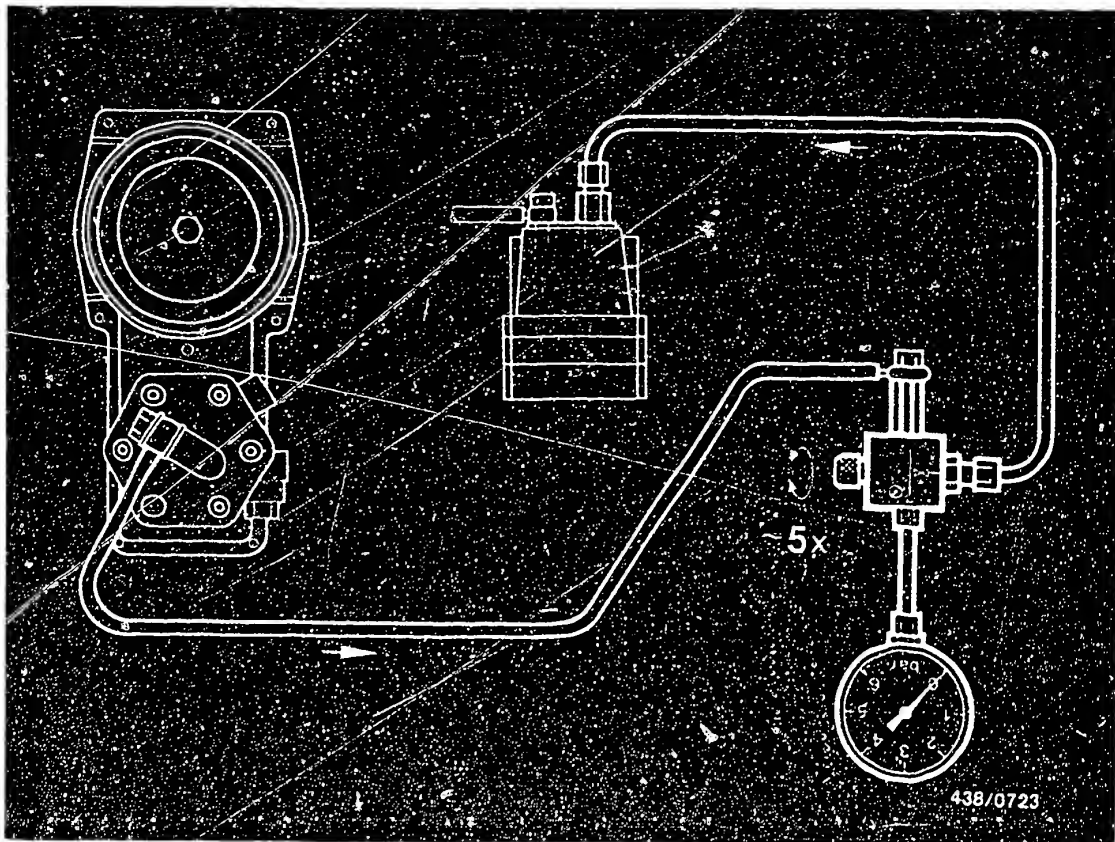
The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.

Fit using connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/12.

1. Screw the adapter (1) with seal onto inlet fitting A or 3 of the directional-control valve.
2. Unscrew the control-pressure line (2) on the warm-up regulator and connect with inlet-union screw M 10 x 1 and seal rings to the adapter (1).
3. Screw connecting piece (3) of connecting-parts set into inlet of warm-up regulator and, using hose line (4), connect to outlet fitting B or 1 of the directional-control valve.

Suspend the pressure gauge from the engine hood (possibly using a wire hook).





16.2 Bleeding the pressure tester

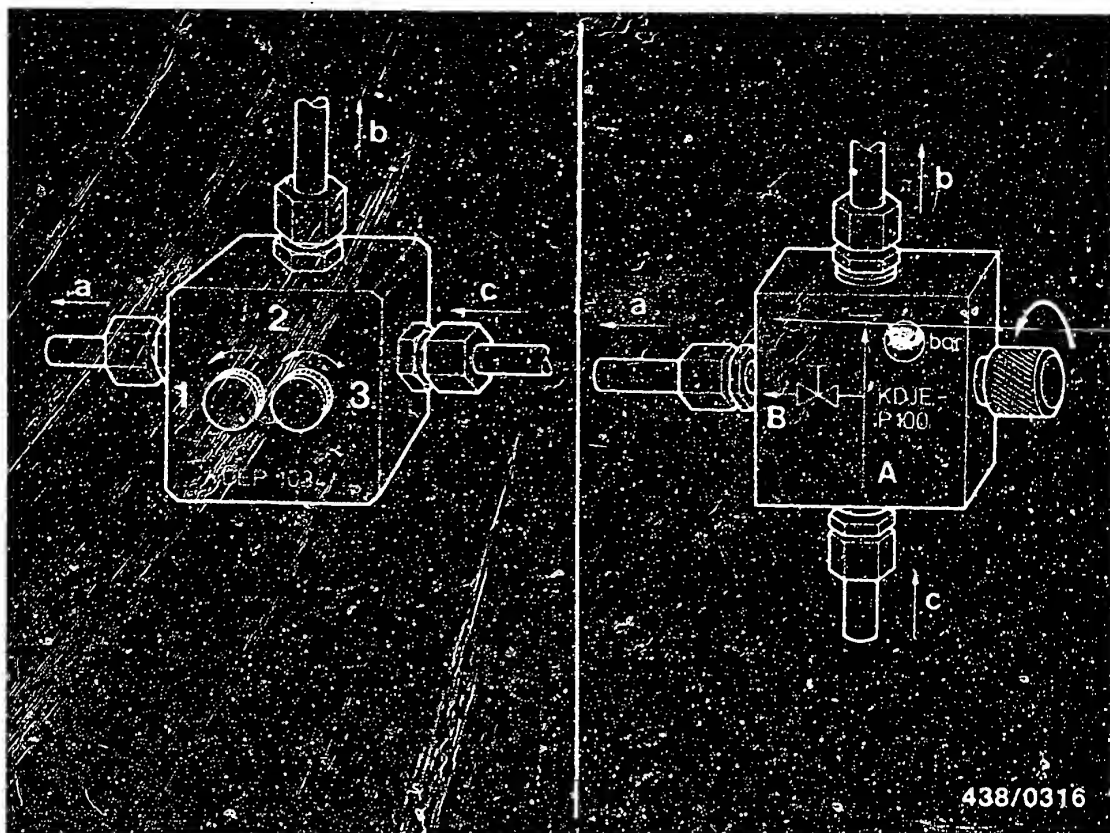
Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator. Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Open and close the valve screw(s) of the directional-control valve in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.

Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood). Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).





438/0316

- a = To warm-up regulator
- b = To pressure gauge
- c = From fuel distributor

16.3 Leak test

The test is performed with the engine switched off.

Make the test with a warm engine but not immediately after the engine has been operated at a high temperature.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).

E1

Leak test on fuel system

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit until the warm-up regulator has shut off (control pressure "warm").

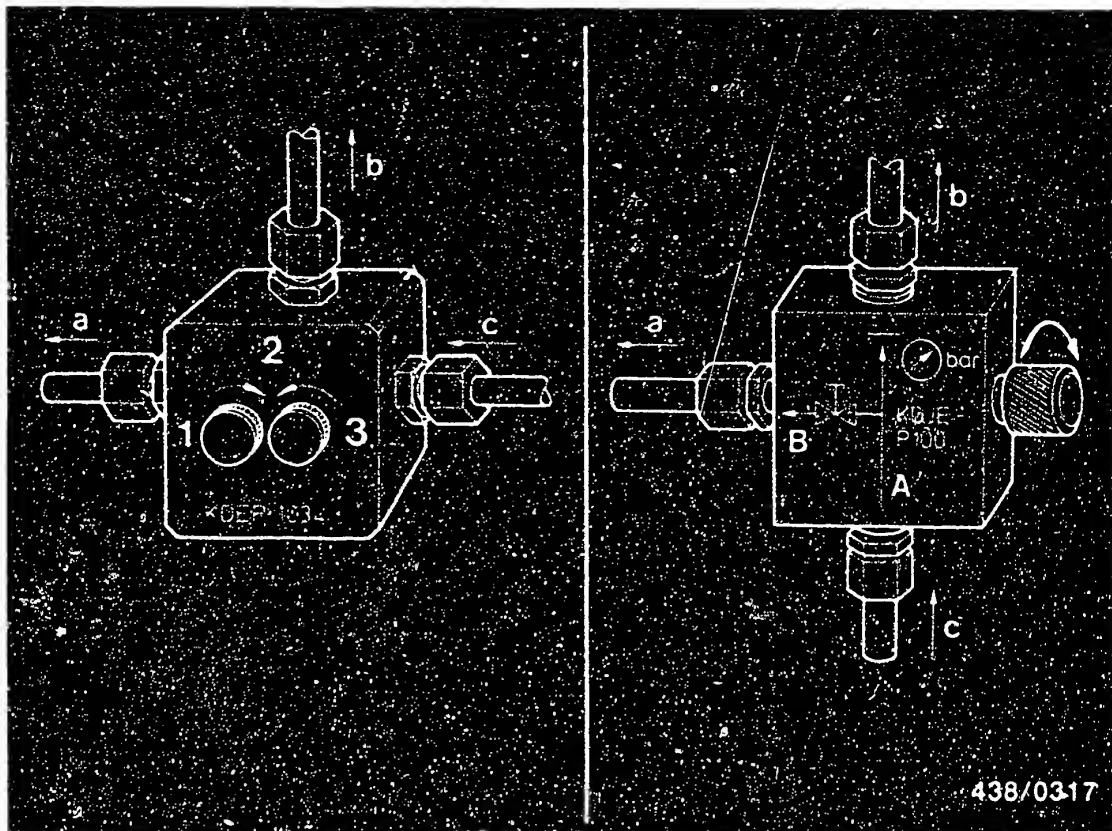
Switch off the electric fuel pump again and observe the pressure drop on the pressure gauge.

Test specifications for leak test: *

	with fuel accumulator		Part No.
	0 438 170 027 0 438 170 028		0 438 170 006 0 438 170 010 0 438 170 011 0 438 170 016 0 438 170 019 0 438 170 020
	up to FD 931 (identified with blue dot)	as of FD 932	
Minimum pressure after 10 min.	2.2 bar (2.3 kgf/cm ²)	2.5 bar (2.6 kgf/cm ²)	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm ²)
after 20 min.	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm ²)	2.4 bar (2.5 kgf/cm ²)	1.7 bar (1.8 kgf/cm ²)

* Pressures are given in bar (gauge pressure) and in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).





a = To warm-up regulator
 b = To pressure gauge
 c = From fuel distributor

If the pressure drops too quickly, repeat the test with the control-pressure circuit disconnected.

Position of the valve screws:

Close the valve screw of the directional-control valve KDJE-P100.

In the case of KDEP 1034, close valve screw 1, open valve screw 2.

If the same result is found, the leak is in the primary-pressure circuit.

If the test results are correct during the second test, the leak is in the control-pressure circuit.



16.4 Possible causes of trouble in the primary-pressure circuit

● Fuel accumulator defective

This concerns fuel accumulators 0 438 170 019 and 020 with FD 924 and 925 and works code number 050.

Accumulators with FD 924 or 925 without works code number 050 and accumulators with code number 050 and with a yellow dot on the side of the fitting are O.K.

Suspect accumulators should be tested as follows:

Operate the fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Unscrew the bleeder screw on the base of the fuel accumulator.

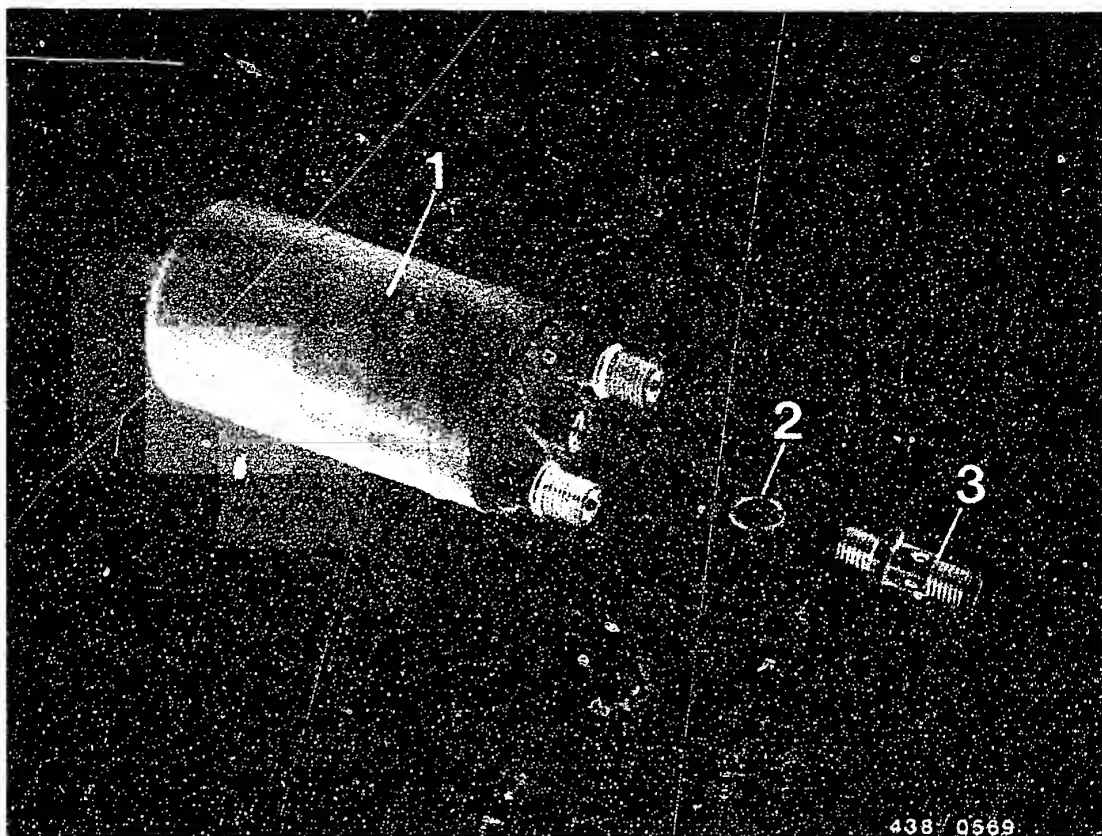
Using wire as a depth gauge, e.g. welding wire approx. 2 mm diameter and approx. 120 mm long, measure the insertion depth. The fuel pump must operate for approx. 1 minute before and also during the measurement. The measuring wire must be introduced into the accumulator straight (if necessary, loosen bracket of accumulator).

Insertion depth:

Less than 85 mm = accumulator O.K.,

Greater than 92 mm = accumulator defective.





- 1 = Electric fuel pump
- 2 = Flat seal ring
- 3 = Tube fitting

- Non-return valve in the pressure connection piece of the electric fuel pump has a leak.

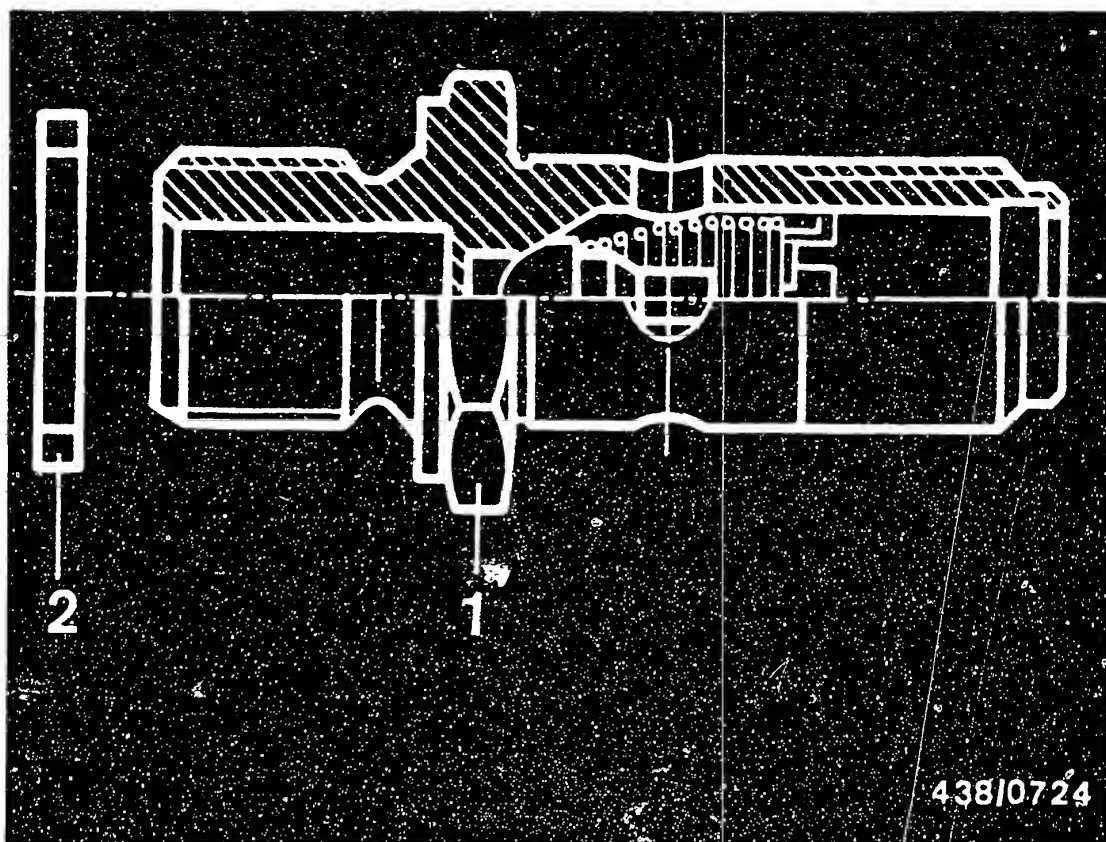
Part No. of electric fuel pump: 0 580 254 959/960
0 580 254 965/966
0 580/254 970/971

The non-return valve is built into the tube fitting.

E5

Leak test on fuel system
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





1 = Tube-fitting with built-in non-return valve
2 = Flat seal ring

Parts set: 1 587 010 002

If necessary, replace the tube fitting from the parts set 1 587 010 002 as follows:

E6

Leak test on fuel system

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



Thoroughly clean the connection of the delivery line on the electric fuel pump.

Pinch off the intake hose (fuel tank - electric fuel pump) (e.g. using hose clamber W 157 from Matra Co.). Screw off the delivery line, collecting any escaping fuel.

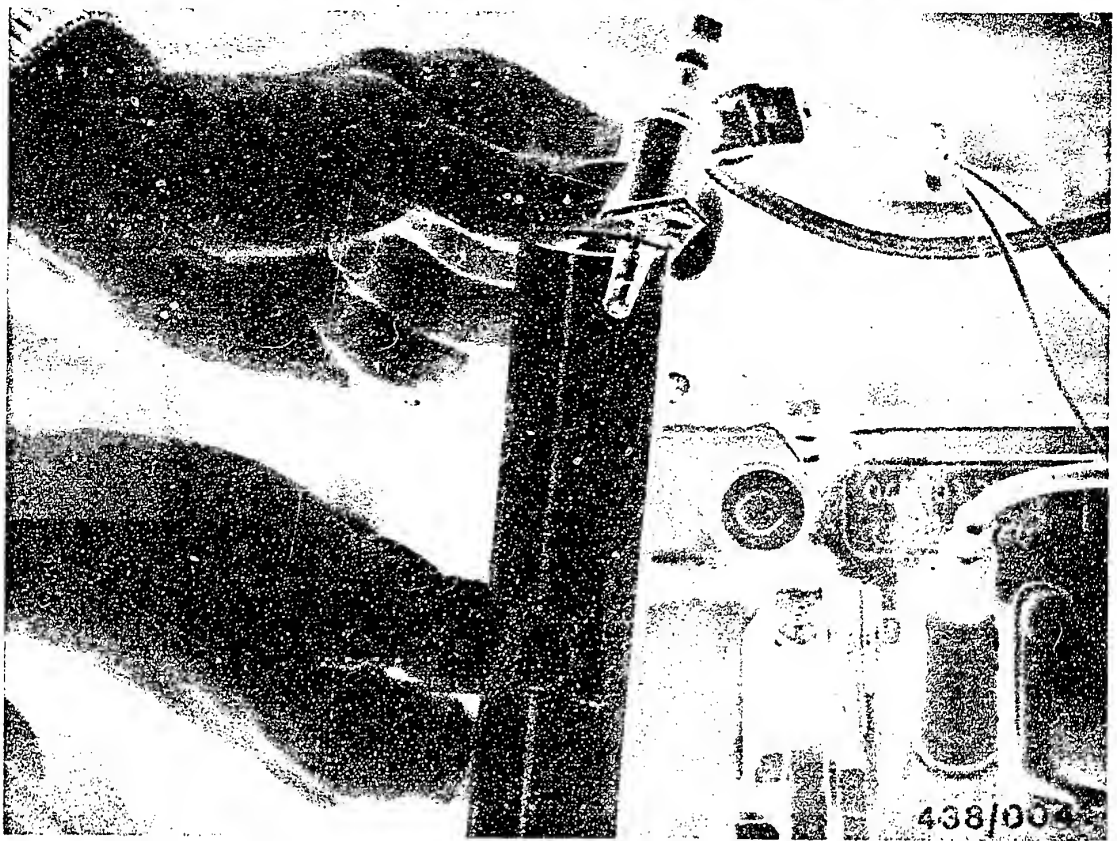
Screw out the defective tube fitting.

Screw a new tube fitting (short end) with thick flat seal ring into the pressure connection piece and tighten to a torque of 17...25 Nm while at the same time applying a wrench to the hexagonal section of the pressure connection piece. Fit a thin flat seal ring, fuel-line inlet union and another flat seal ring onto the long end of the tube fitting and tighten with the hexagon cap nut.

Remove hose clamber from intake hose.

Check connections for leaks with the electric fuel pump in operation.





● The cold-start valve has a leak

Remove cold-start valve. Hose line remains connected.

Hold start valve in a suitable container (e.g. graduate). Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Dry off the nozzle of the cold-start valve.

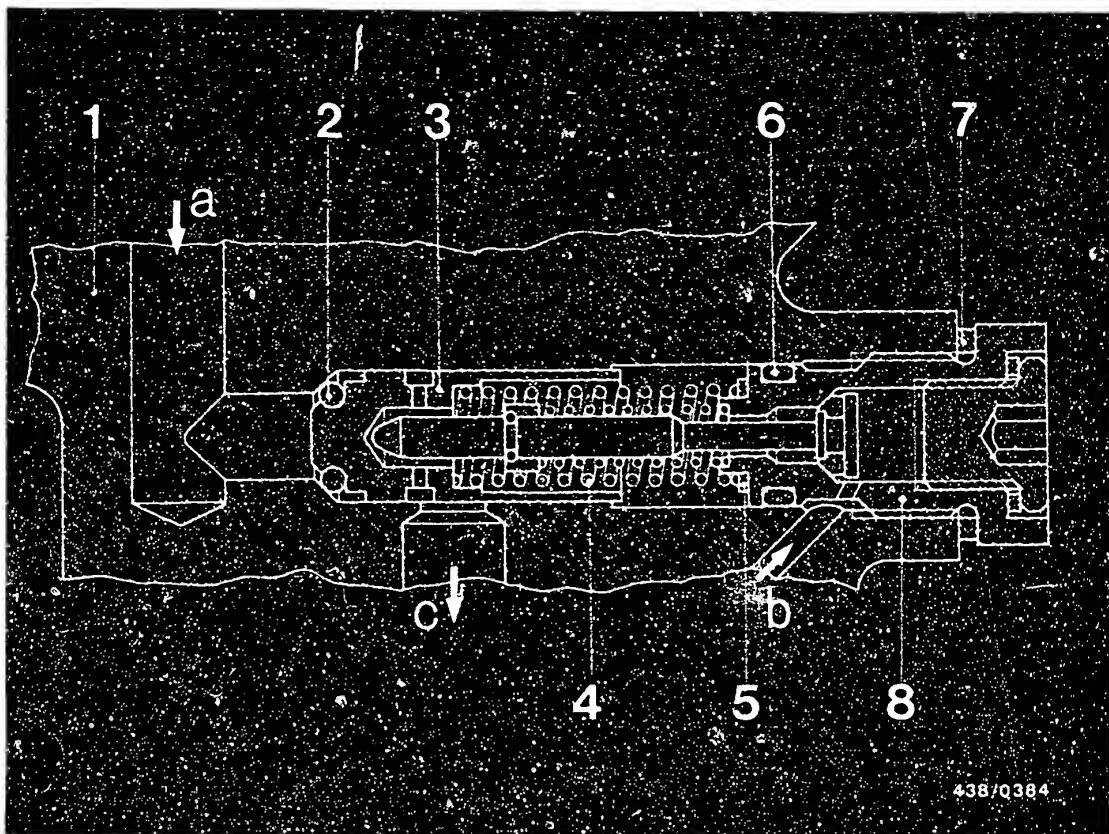
No drops must fall from the nozzle of the start valve within the next minute. Even when shaken and knocked, the start valve must not leak.

Switch the electric fuel pump off again.

Replace the cold-start valve if leaky.

Finally, adjust idle speed with the engine at operating temperature. See Coordinates F 13.





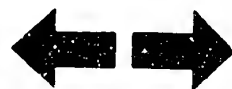
438/Q384

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a = Primary pressure | 4 = Control spring |
| b = From warm-up regulator | 5 = Shim(s) |
| c = Fuel return | 6 = O-ring |
| 1 = Fuel-distributor housing | 7 = Flat seal ring |
| 2 = O-ring | 8 = Screw plug |
| 3 = Control piston | |

- Seal ring (O-ring) in the primary-pressure regulator has a leak.

Replace the seal ring.

Clean the fuel distributor in the region of the primary-pressure regulator.



Unscrew the large screw plug (8) with the complete push-up valve. Also remove the shims (5), control spring (4) and control plunger (3).

Replace the seal ring (O-ring) (2) on the control plunger. Install the control plunger and the control spring.

Screw in the screw plug with the complete push-up valve and with shims (as found when removing) and new seal rings (6 and 7).

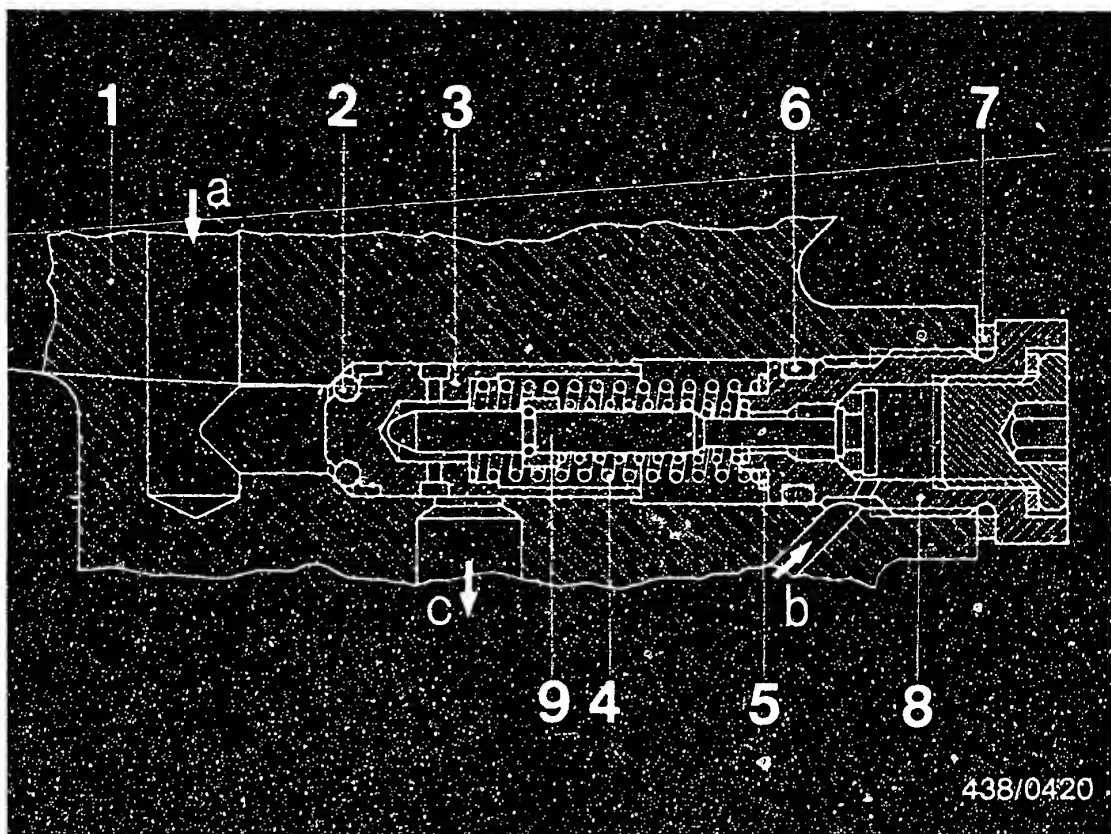
Finally, check the primary pressure and, if necessary, adjust by changing the shims (5).

Primary pressure:

Fuel distributor

0 438 100 052	}	Checking value (gauge pressure): 4.7...5.4 bar (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm ²)
0 438 100 060		
0 438 100 062		
0 438 100 063	}	Setting value (gauge pressure): 4.9.. 5.1 bar (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm ²)
0 438 100 124		





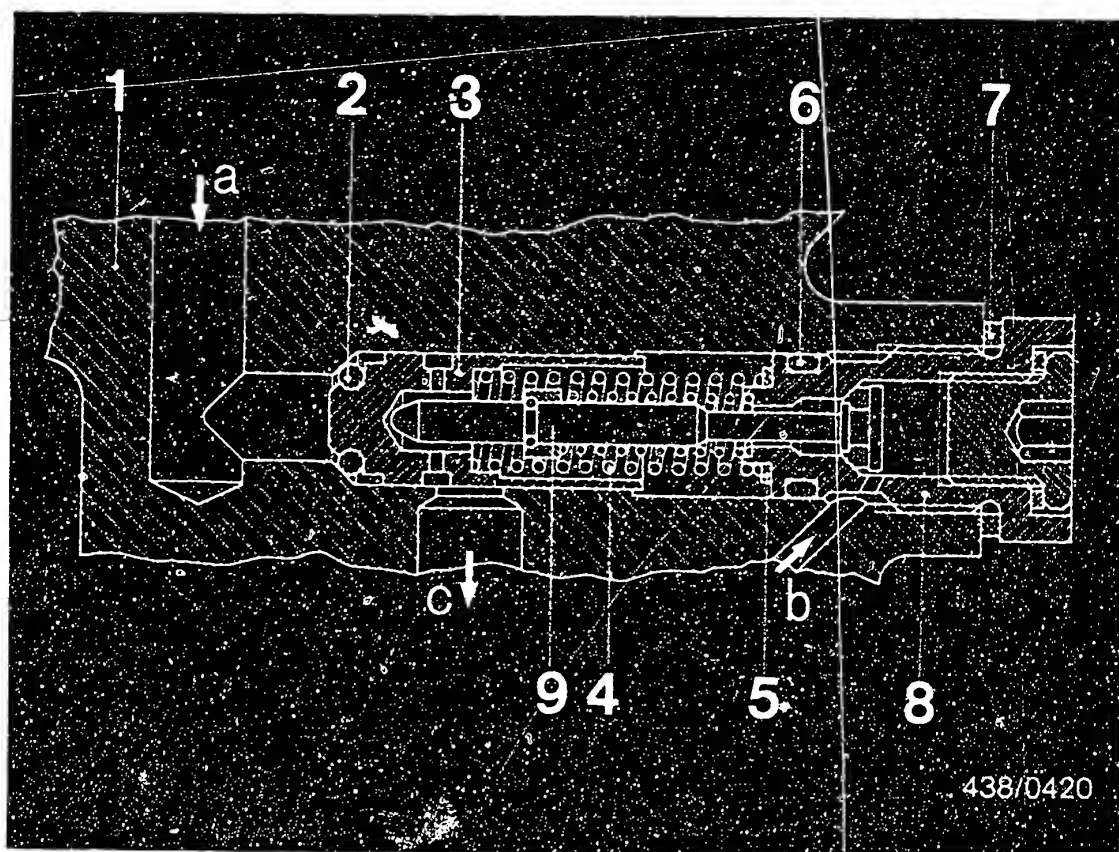
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a = Primary pressure | 4 = Control spring |
| b = From warm-up regulator | 5 = Shim(s) |
| c = Fuel return | 6 = O-ring |
| 1 = Fuel-distributor housing | 7 = Flat seal ring |
| 2 = O-ring | 8 = Screw plug |
| 3 = Control piston | 9 = Push valve |

16.5 Possible causes of a defect in the control-pressure circuit

The push valve (9) in the primary-pressure regulator has a leak.

Since the seal ring of the push valve is rigidly vulcanized onto the valve needle, the whole push valve (ready-assembled unit) must be changed.





438/0420

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| a = Primary pressure | 4 = Control spring |
| b = From warm-up regulator | 5 = Shim(s) |
| c = Fuel return | 6 = O-ring |
| 1 = Fuel distributor housing | 7 = Flat seal ring |
| 2 = O-ring | 8 = Screw plug |
| 3 = Control piston | 9 = Push valve |

Clean the fuel distributor in the region of the primary-pressure regulator. Screw out the large screw plug (8) together with the complete push valve. Pay attention to control spring (4) and shims (5). Screw in new push valve using the number of shims (5) as when removed, new O-ring (6) and flat seal ring (7). Finally, check the primary pressure and, if necessary, adjust by changing the shims (5).



Primary pressure, test specifications and settings
(gauge pressure)

Part No. of fuel distributor

0 438 100 052	}	Checking value: 4.7 ...5.4 bar (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm ²)
0 438 100 060		
0 438 100 062		Setting value: 4.9...5.1 bar (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm ²)
0 438 100 063		
0 438 100 124		

E13

Leak test on fuel system

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



17. Testing the injection valves.

Remove the injection valves for testing.

When loosening the fuel lines, apply counter-force at the fixed hexagon of the injection valves.

When refitting the injection valves, it is best to replace the O-rings on the valve stem (Audi/VW service part) in order to prevent leaks and thus the entry of unmetered air.

17.1 Test equipment and test media

The following testing specification refers to valve testers KDJE-P400 (previously KDEP 7452) and 0 681 200 700.

Observe the test-media specification!

Test media: Calibrating fluid (Shell K 30, Esso-Varsol, Shell Mineral Spirits 135)

or

Bosch Part No. VS 14 942-CH

Former Part No. 5 973 340 650

The calibrating fluid can be obtained in 5 l metal cans from the following supplier:
Firma

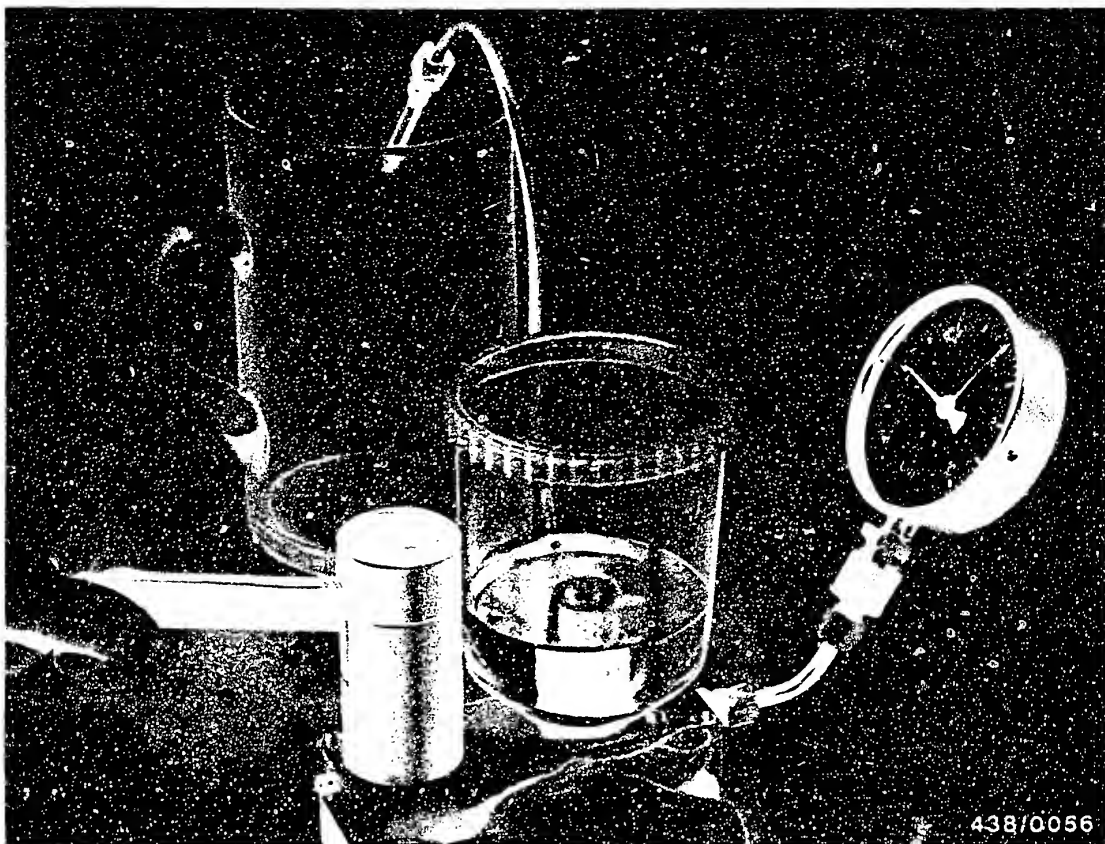
Oskar Gnam GmbH & Co

D-7531 Kämpfelbach-Bilfingen

Caution:

For safety reasons, never use normal gasoline or similar easily inflammable and combustible liquids. Even with calibrating fluid, be sure to observe the local official regulations.





17.2 Connecting the injection valve to the tester

Connect the injection valve to the valve tester and bleed the delivery line by operating the lever several times with the union nut open. Then tighten the union nut.

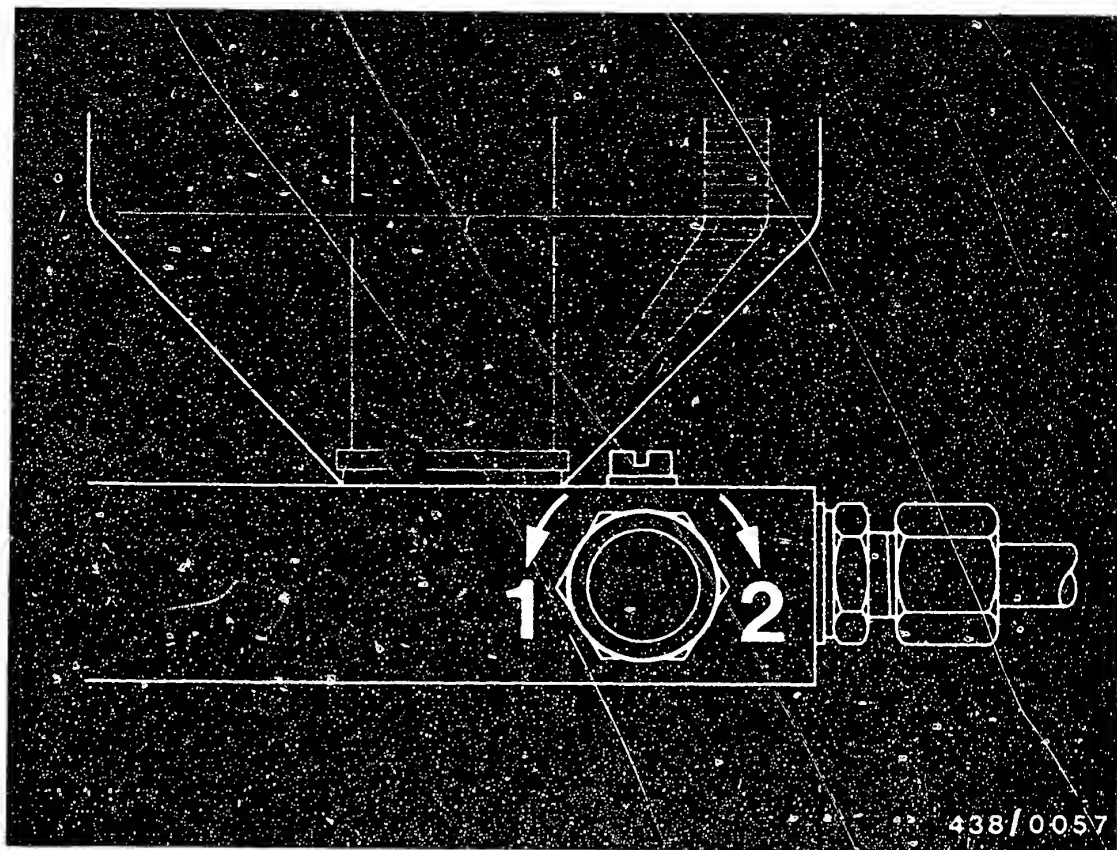
17.3 Checking for dirt

Move the hand lever slowly (about 2 seconds per stroke) back and forth with the stopcock on the pressure gauge open. If the pressure does not build up to 1...1.5 bar gauge pressure, the injection valve has a bad leak (caused, for example, by dirt stuck in it).

You can try to flush the injection valve clear by moving the lever back and forth several times strongly.

If this attempt is successful, continue the test. If it is not possible to flush the valve clear, replace it.





1 = Open

2 = Close

17.4 Testing the opening pressure

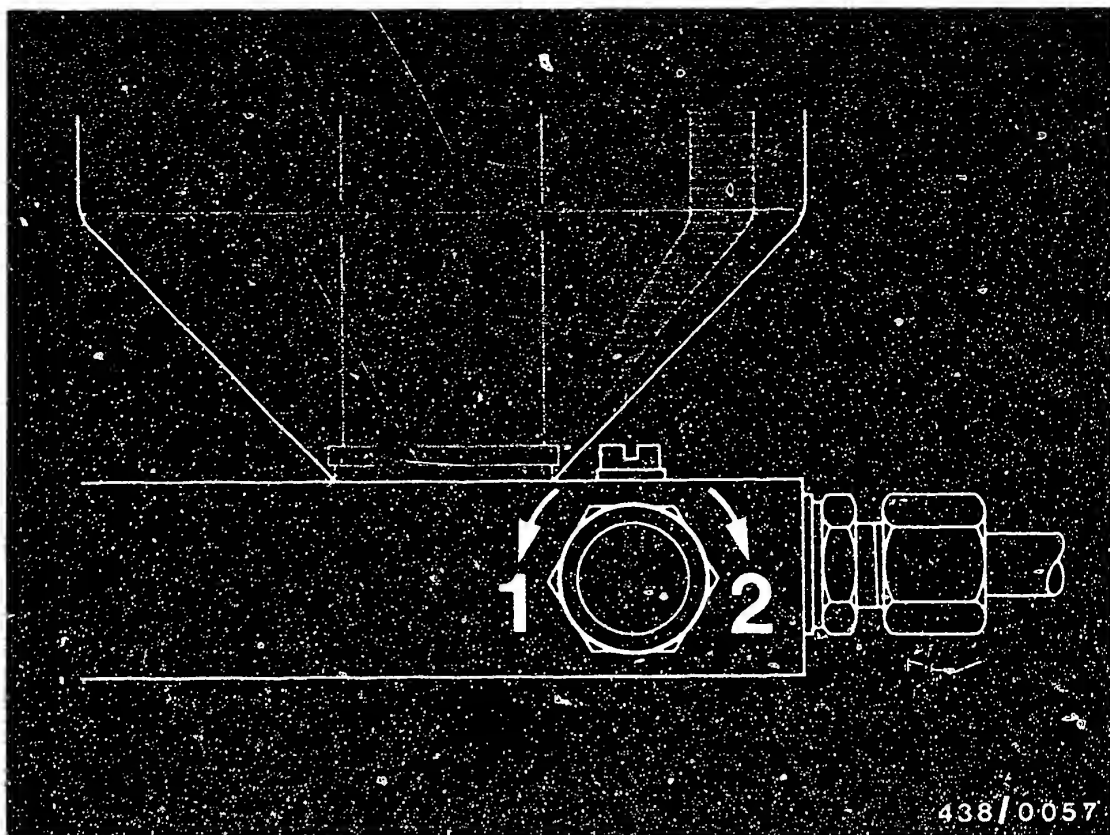
Injection valve Part No.	Test specifications (gauge pressure)
0 437 502 007	<u>2.5...3.6 bar</u> (2.6...3.7 kgf/cm ²)
0 437 502 015 } 0 437 502 016 }	
up to FD 828	<u>2.7...3.8 bar</u> (2.8...3.9 kgf/cm ²)
from FD 829	<u>3.0...4.1 bar</u> (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm ²)

E16

Testing the injection valves

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



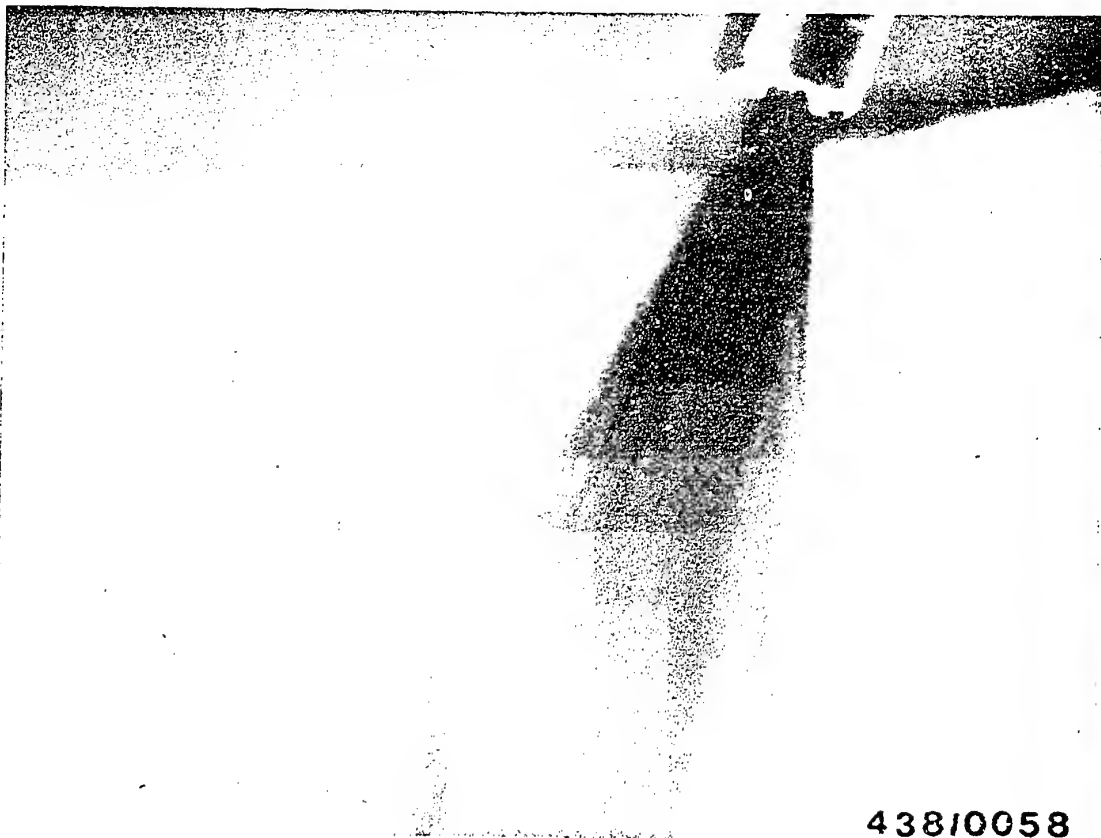


With the stopcock closed, flush the valve out and bleed it with several rapid movements of the lever. Open the stopcock and test the opening pressure by moving the lever slowly (about 2 seconds per stroke). If the opening pressure is outside tolerance, replace the injection valve. Individual valves can also be interchanged within a set.

17.5 Leakage test

Open the stopcock, build the pressure up slowly to a value 0.5 bar under the opening pressure determined previously (but not less than 2.8 bar gauge pressure), and hold it constant at that level. No drops must now fall from the valve for the next 15 seconds.





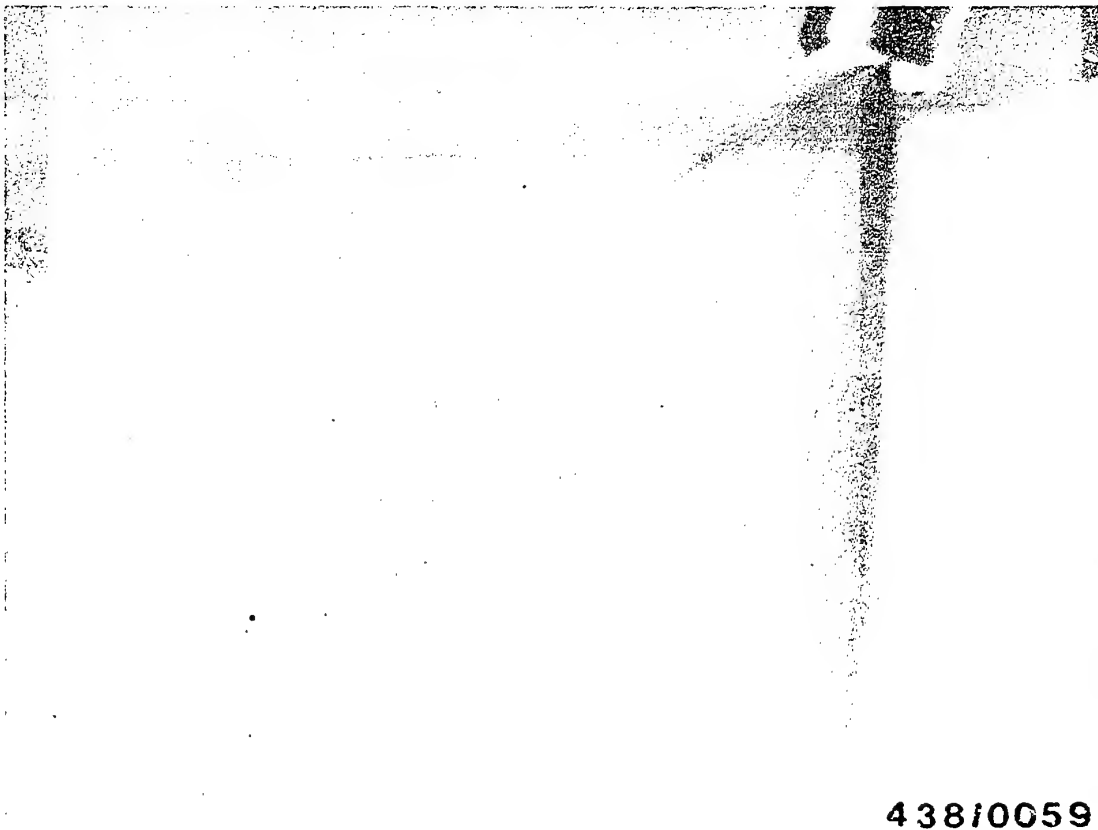
438/0058

17.6 Chatter test, evaluation of spray

Move the lever back and forth at about 1 stroke per second. As this is done, the valve must chatter. No drops of fuel must form at the mouth of the valve. The valve must not produce a "cord spray". Formation of a single-sided, atomized spray within an overall spray angle of about 35° is permissible (see example given in illustrations).

Illustration shows good spray formation.





438/0059

Illustration shows single-sided but nevertheless good spray formation.

E19

Testing the injection valves
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engine





438/0060

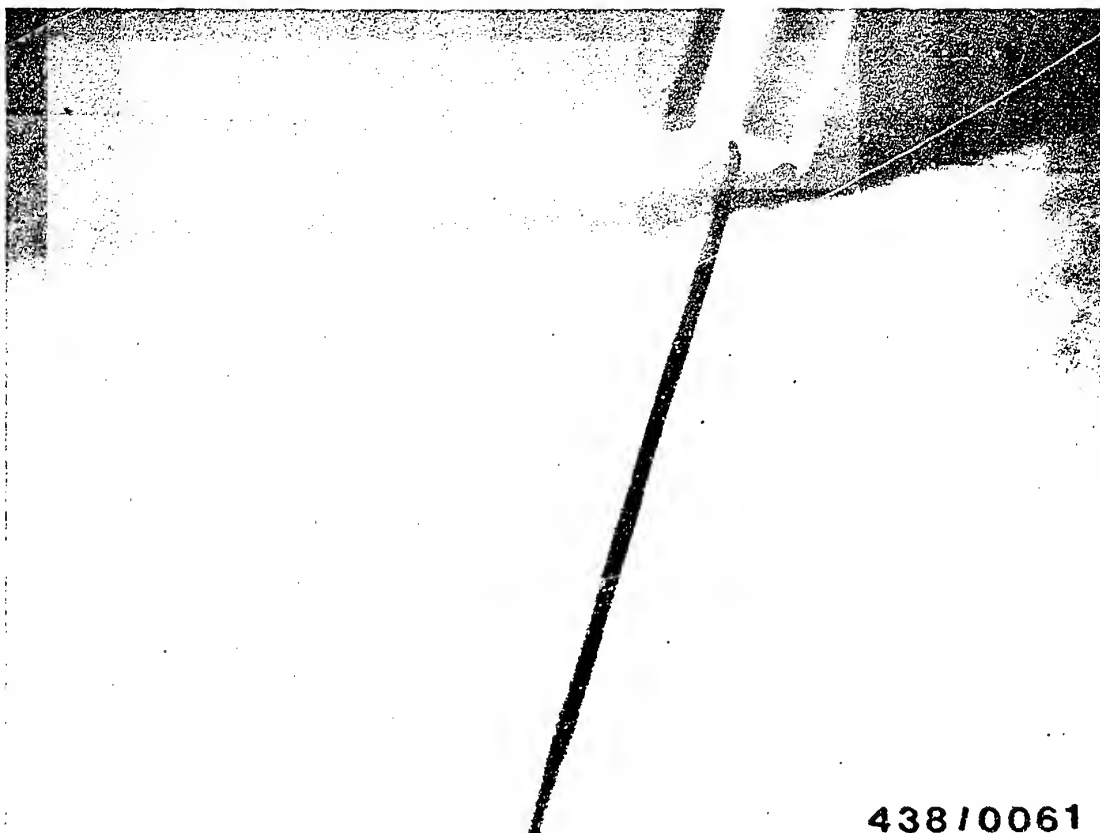
Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.
Illustration shows drop formation.

E20

Testing the injection valves

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engine



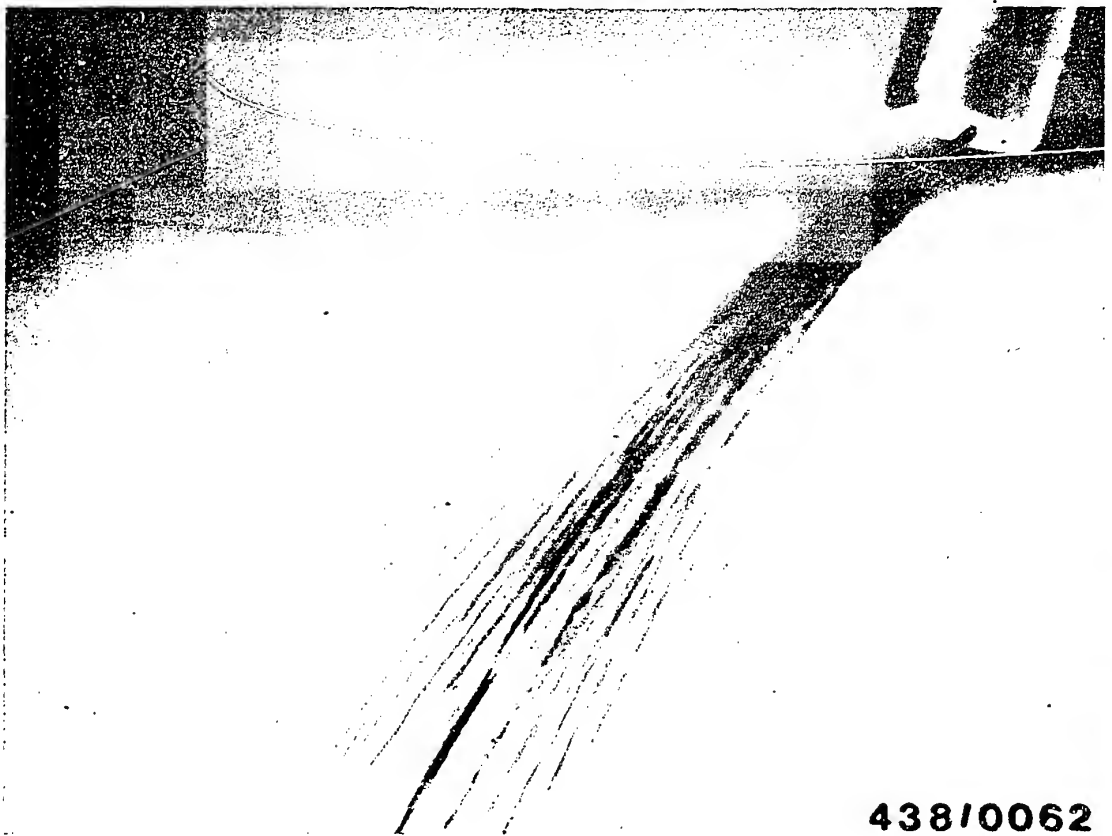


438/0061

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

Illustration shows "cord" spray.





438/0062

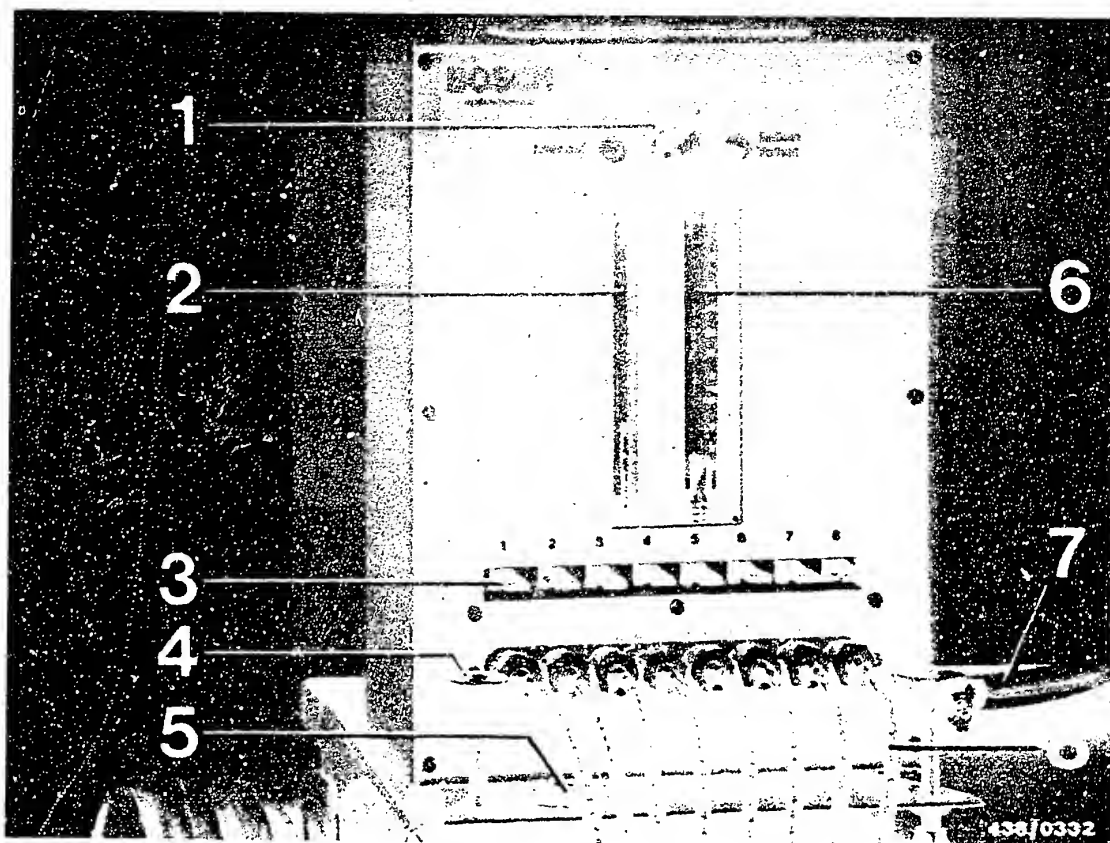
Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

Illustration shows "spray in strands".

If defective injection valves have been replaced, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F13.





- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 = 3-way cock | 5 = Spirit level |
| 2 = Small rotameter tube | 6 = Large rotameter tube |
| 3 = Keyboard for 8-way valve | 7 = Return hose |
| 4 = Adjusting screw
for setting up | 8 = Polyamide hose lines
(test lines) |

18.2 Construction

The tester is designed for use with all engines, up to 8 cylinders, equipped with K-Jetronic.



Basically, the tester consists of a steel housing containing 2 rotameter tubes with measuring ranges of 2...15 cm³ and 10...180 cm³, an 8-way valve for key operation (3) and a 3-way stopcock (1).

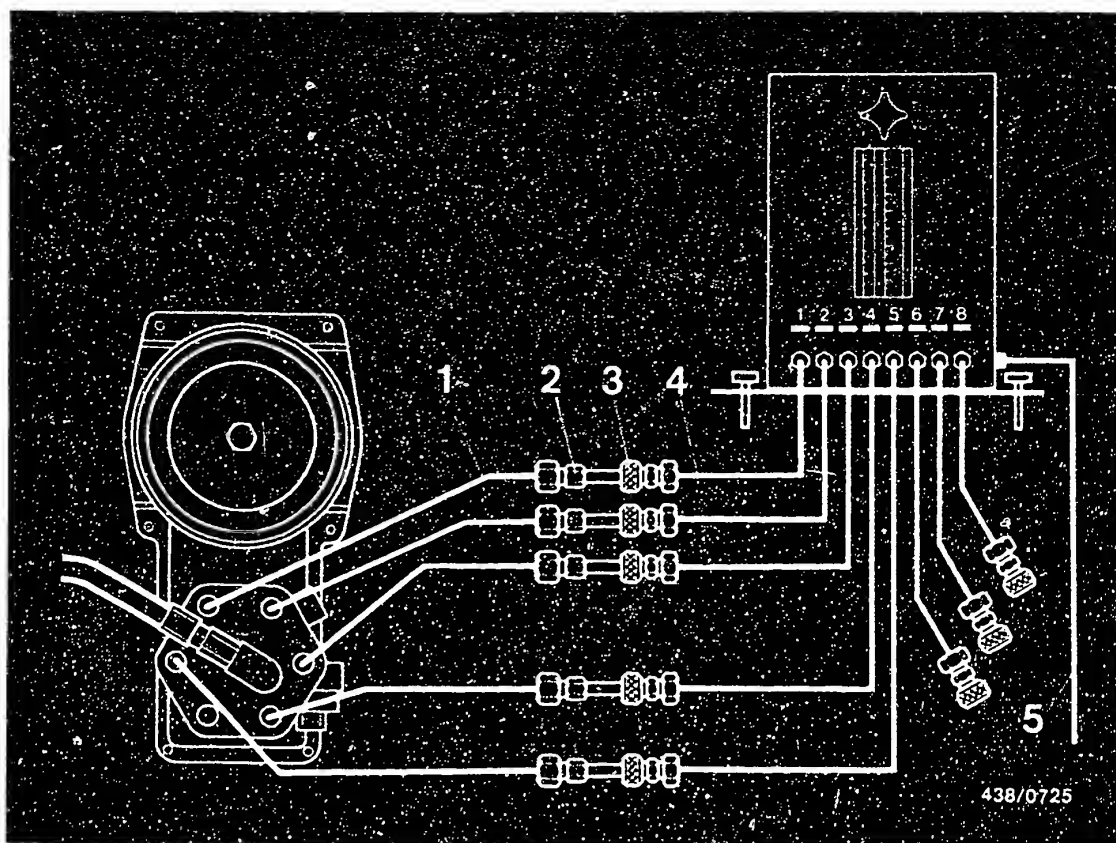
The small rotameter tube (2) is used for the idle measurement while the large tube (6) is used to measure the fuel delivery at part and full-load. The particular rotameter tube to be used is connected by means of the 3-way stopcock. Using the 8-way valve, the fuel delivery of each cylinder is tested one after the other.

Attached to the tester are 8 hoses (8), each terminated with an automatic connector. When the injection valves are withdrawn from their sockets on the engine they are attached to these connectors. Each automatic connector is fitted with a push valve so that no fuel can escape from connectors that are not in use (when 4- or 6-cylinder systems are tested).

The fuel is returned to the fuel tank through a hose (7) about 5 m long.

The entire test is made with a closed circuit, i.e. no fuel escapes.





- 1 - Fuel-injection tubing of fuel distributor
- 2 - Injection valves
- 3 - Automatic connectors
- 4 - Tester hoses
- 5 - Return line to fuel tank filler neck

18.3 Setting up and connecting the tester:

Set the tester up beside the vehicle on a solid base (e.g. on tester trolley KDJE-W 100) and align it with the built-in spirit level (water level at base of the tester).



Remove injection valves; the injection tubing remains connected.

Clean the injection valves with a rag and insert injection valves in correct sequence into the automatic connectors of the first four tester hoses.

Note:

Insert the injection valves as far as they will go and tighten the knurled thumbscrews well so that the non-return valves of the automatic connectors are open fully. Introduce the return hose of the tester into the fuel tank filler neck.

18.4 Bleeding the tester:

Remove the air filter so that air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.

Remove the electric plugs from the warm-up regulator and the auxiliary-air device.

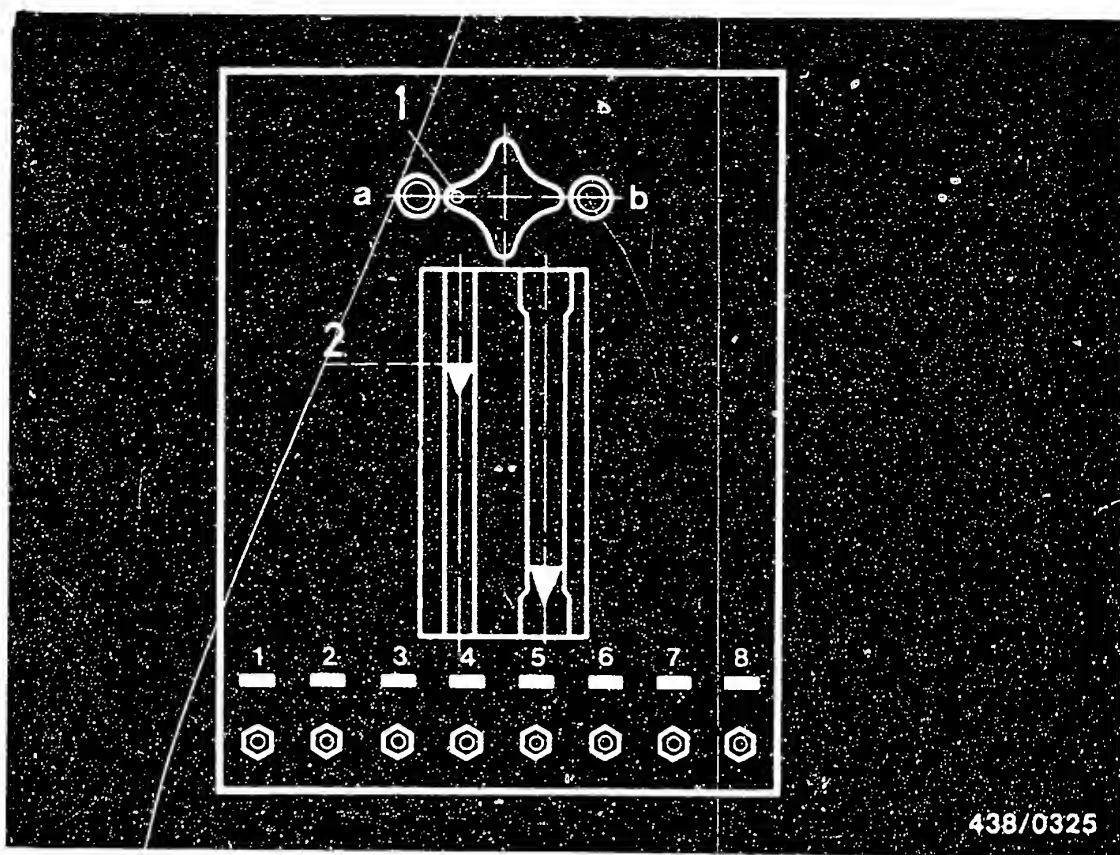
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Raise the air-flow sensor plate to the stop.

Press the keys on the 8-way valve one after the other, while simultaneously switching the 3-way stopcock until both rotameter tubes are bled.

Return the sensor plate to the rest position.





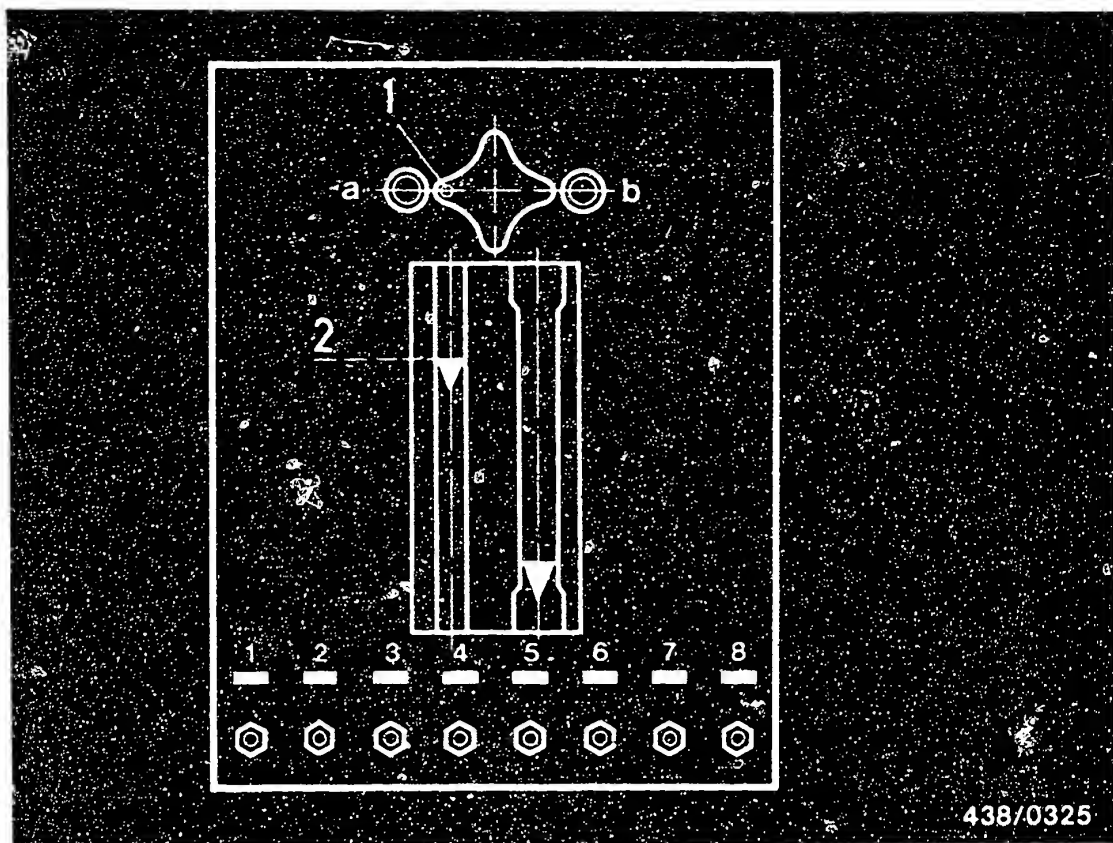
a = Idle
b = Part load/full load

1 = White dot
2 = Measuring line

18.5 Testing:

The flow comparison measurement is made in the idle, part-load and full-load ranges.

The small rotameter tube is to be used for the idle measurement (white dot to left on control knob); part-load and full-load measurements are made using the large rotameter tube (white dot to right).



1 = White dot
2 = Measuring line

a = Idle
b = Part load/full load

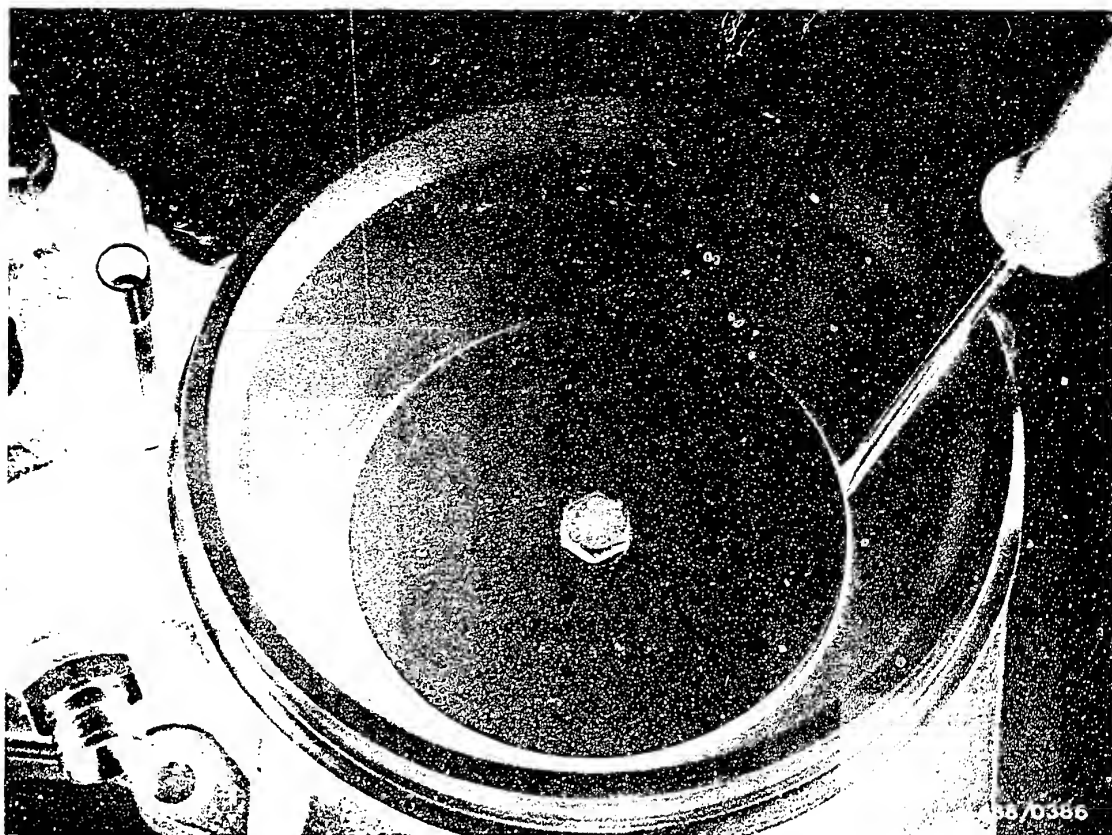
The delivered quantities indicated on the rotameter tubes are read off at the top edge of the conical float (Item 2).

On testers with a ball float the uppermost point of the ball is used for reading off. With each measurement be sure to wait until the float has reached its final position. This may take 20...30 seconds in the case of small deliveries.

F7

Comparative measurement of fuel delivery
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines





The exact setting and locating of the position of the air-flow sensor plate for the various load ranges is done using a screwdriver (a small one for the idle-position), which is inserted to an appropriate depth between the air funnel and air-flow sensor plate.

F8

Comparative measurement of fuel delivery
Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



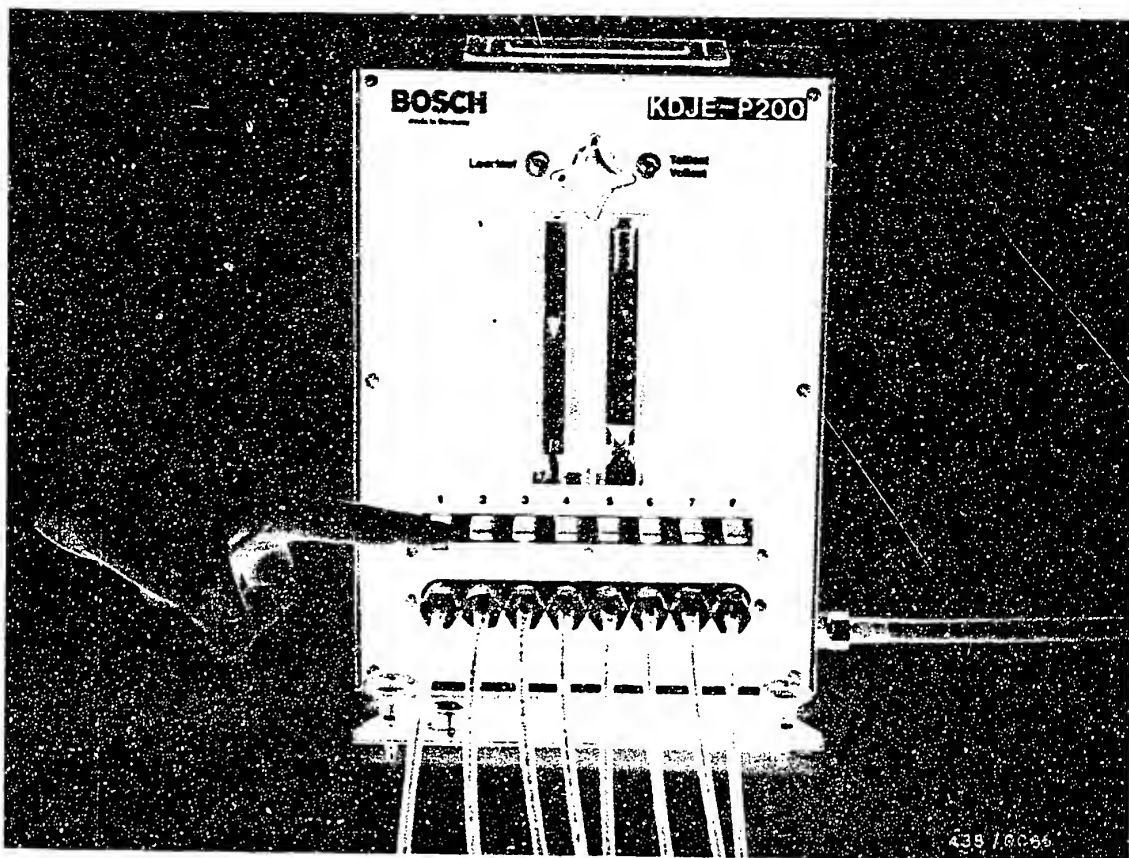
Procedure:

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Fixed numerical values are specified in the following test section for the maximum permissible fuel delivery differences for the individual load ranges.

The "set-point" value always pertains to the fuel-distributor outlet with the lowest fuel delivery, i.e. in each case the outlet with the lowest delivery is to be first ascertained.





Press the key for outlet 1. Pivot the air-flow sensor plate until the corresponding rotameter tube approximately indicates the "set-point" value. Fix the air-flow sensor plate in this position.

Test the remaining outlets in order to determine which outlet has the lowest fuel delivery.

Press the key for this outlet again, and set the delivery precisely to the "set-point" by correcting the position of the air-flow sensor plate. Then fix the air-flow sensor plate in this position again.

Press the remaining keys one after the other, and determine the maximum fuel delivery of each outlet. A deviation in fuel delivery can only be above the "set-point".

18.6 Test specifications

Fuel distributor	Set point	Max. permissible fuel delivery
0 438 100 052	cm ³ /min	cm ³ /min
0 438 100 060		
0 438 100 063		
0 438 100 124		
Idle	6.0	6.7
Part load	40.0	43.0
Full load	145.0	160.0

Fuel distributor	Set point	Max. permissible fuel delivery
0 438 100 062	cm ³ /min	cm ³ /min
Idle		
Part load		
Full load		
Idle	6.0	6.7
Part load	40.0	43.0
Full load	160.0	175.0

If, in testing, too large a difference is ascertained in one of the three load ranges, the test should for safety's sake be repeated.

If the result is confirmed, you should check whether the fault lies in the fuel distributor or in the injection valves.

To do this interchange the injection valves with the greatest and smallest difference.

If the result is still the same, the fault is in the fuel distributor. If the fault follows the interchanged injection valves, it lies in the injection valves. Change defective fuel distributor and/or replace defective injection valves.



18.7 Final operations

Check the seal rings on the stem of the injection valves for damage and deformation. If necessary, use new seal rings (Audi/VW service part).

Also check the insulating sleeves. If necessary, tighten with hexagon-socket-screw key (AF 12 mm).

Re-install the injection valves. Make sure this is done correctly. Also install the rubber dome. Make sure that all lines are laid correctly.

Re-connect the electrical safety circuit of the K-Jetronic (re-insert relay). Make sure this is done correctly. By means of a trial run check whether all line connections are leak-tight.

Finally, check the idle adjustment. Correct if necessary (Coordinates F13).



19. Idle adjustment

19.1 Test conditions, general for all models

Warm up the engine for performing the idle adjustment (oil temperature approx. 80°C).

Important:

If fuel-injection lines or injection valves have been loosened or removed, warm up the engine under load. The low fuel throughput at idle is not always sufficient to drive all the air out of the injection lines. The idle adjustment must not be performed with the engine too hot, e.g. immediately after being raced or after a power measurement on the roller-type test stand.

Check whether the throttle-plate lever is up against the idle stop. The cable must be adjusted so that it is free of tension.

Rotational-speed measurement with separate tachometer.

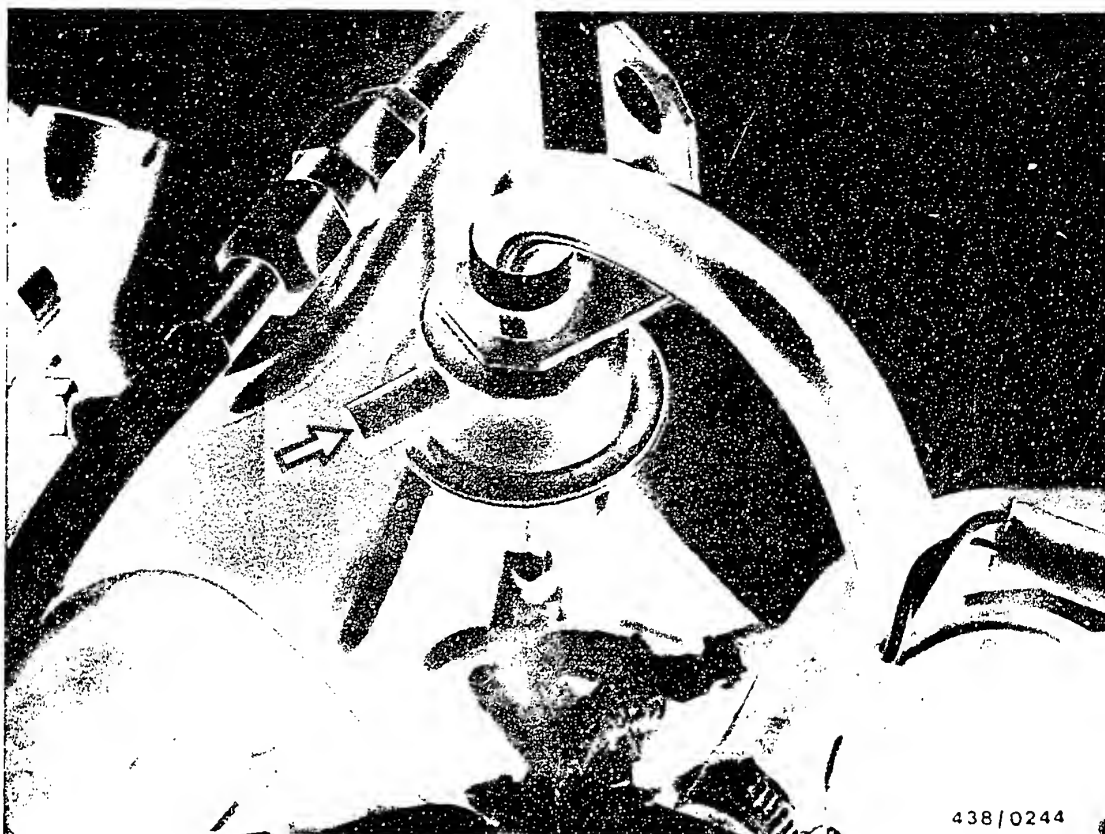
19.2 Test conditions for engines of the the USA, Canada, Australia, Sweden version

These engines are equipped with a vacuum limiter and exhaust-gas recirculation in order to purify the exhaust gases.

Both systems must be rendered inoperative before performing the idle adjustment.

The following coordinates describe how to render the systems inoperative.



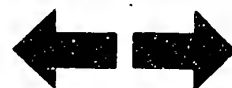


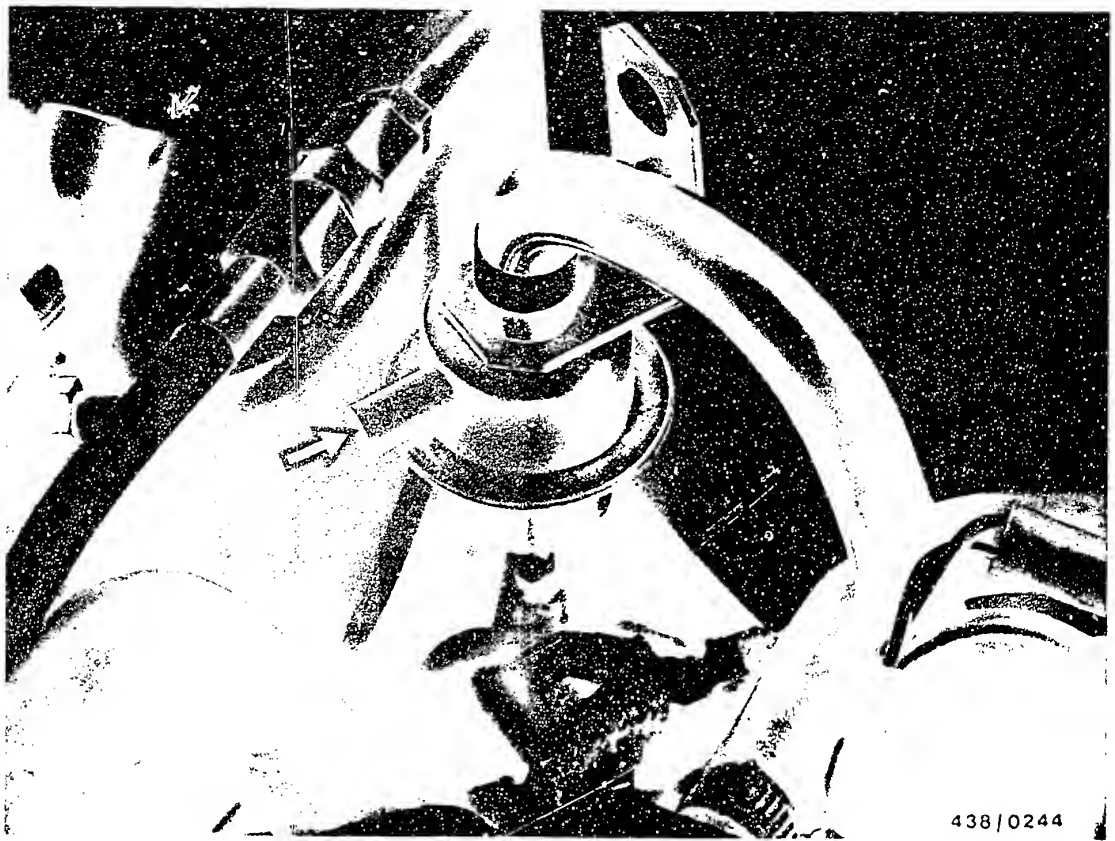
19.3 Checking the vacuum limiter

The vacuum limiter (arrow) is a vacuum-controlled auxiliary-air device which opens only on the overrun. In all other operating conditions the vacuum limiter must be tightly closed.

The vacuum limiter can be checked as follows:

Measure the idle speed with the vacuum limiter closed (engine at normal operating temperature). Then switch off the engine.





438/0244

Pull off the hose connection on the T-piece in front of the throttle-valve assembly and seal off tight the hose as well as the T-piece fitting. (Do the same during the idle adjustment.) Start the engine again and measure the idle speed. It must not differ from the previous measurement. If the engine speed has dropped, the vacuum limiter has a leak. If it is leaking badly, the idle speed is too high and can no longer be adjusted.

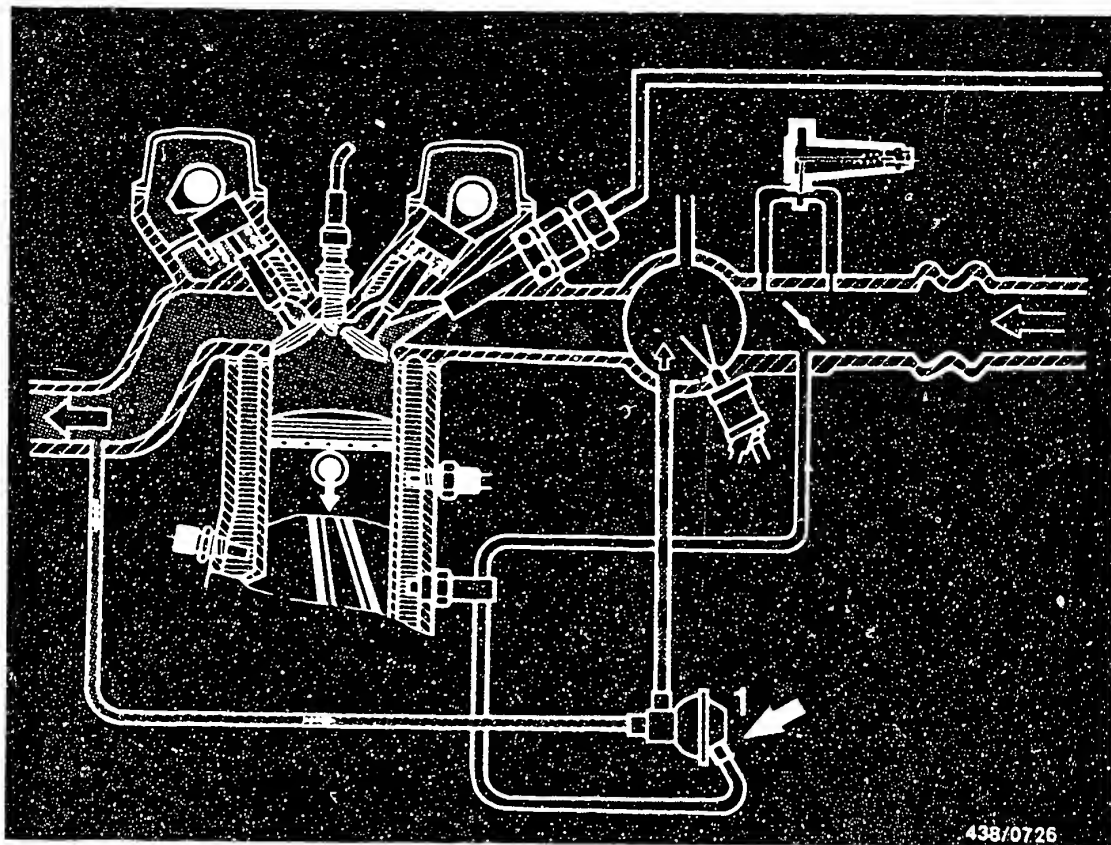
Replace the vacuum limiter if leaking.

F15

Idle adjustment

Audi 2.2 1/5-cylinder engines





1 = Recirculation valve

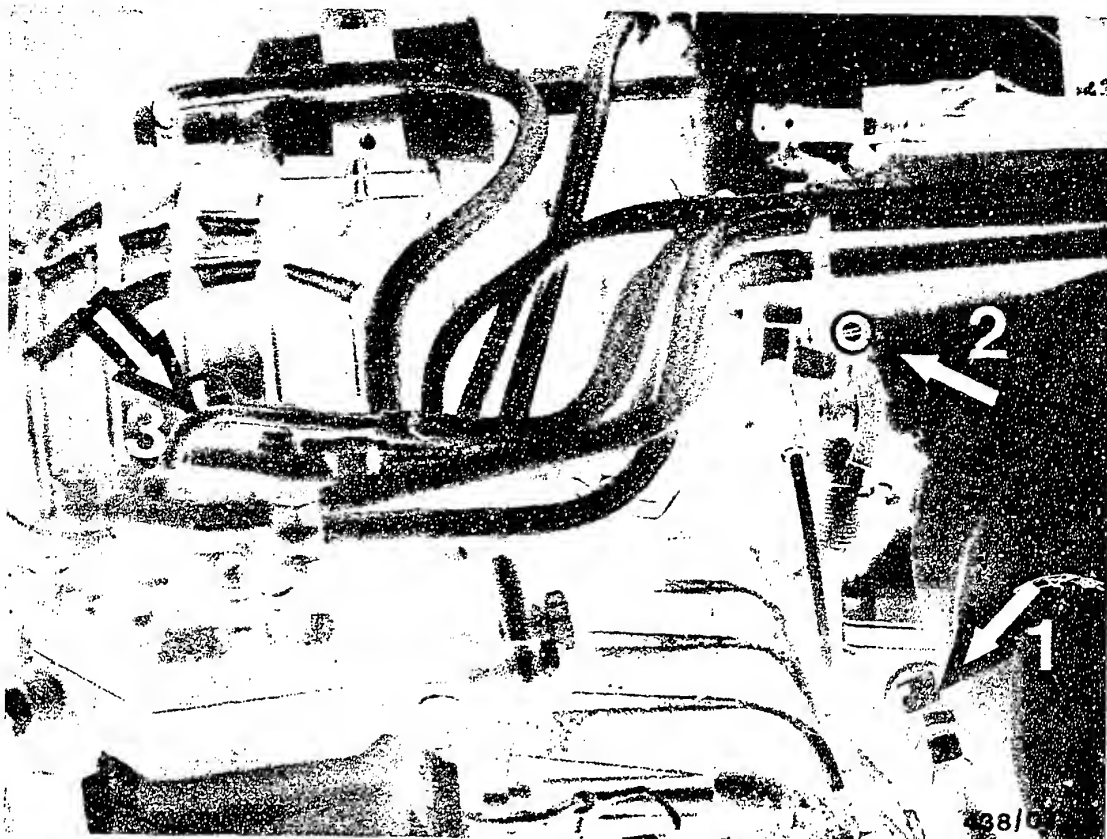
19.4 Exhaust-gas recirculation

When the engine is warm and operating in the part-load range, some of the exhaust gas is returned to the intake manifold through a vacuum-controlled recirculation valve. This recirculation of exhaust gas lowers the combustion temperature and the emission of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is reduced.

In order to test or adjust the CO concentration at idle, remove the vacuum control line (arrow) from the recirculation valve and seal off so that the exhaust-gas recirculation system is rendered inoperative.

If the vehicle is being operated in countries whose emission legislation does not require such systems, it is not necessary to shut down the exhaust-gas re-circulation system.





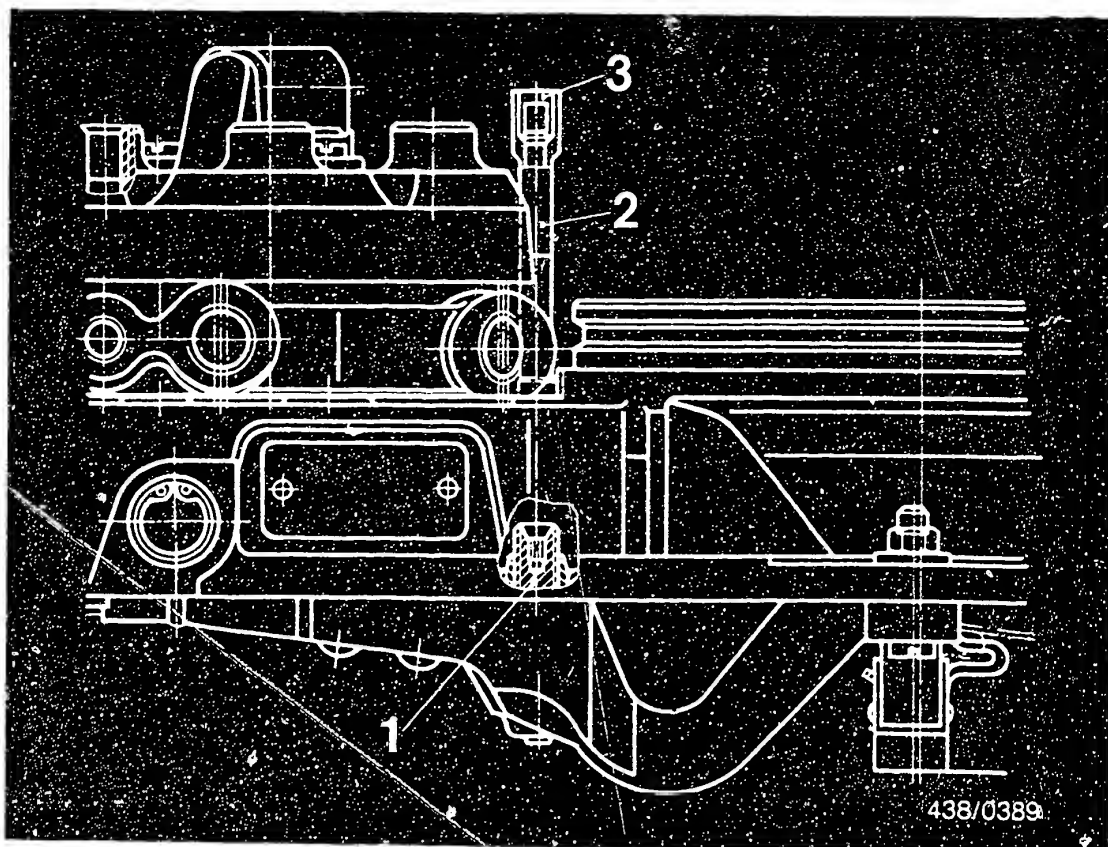
- 1 = Exhaust-gas recirculation valve
- 2 = Idle-speed bypass screw
- 3 = To idle-mixture-adjusting screw

19.5 Adjusting the idle speed and CO concentration

Adjust the idle speed at the bypass screw (arrow 2) on the throttle-valve assembly.

Adjust the CO concentration in the exhaust gas at the idle-mixture-adjusting screw in the mixture-control unit (arrow 3).





Adjusting the CO concentration

The CO concentration is adjusted by turning the idle-mixture-adjusting screw (1) in the mixture-control unit using the adjusting wrench KDEP 1035.

After removing the safety cap (3) of the guide tube (2), the adjusting wrench is passed through the guide tube and inserted into the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.

Turning to the right = richer mixture
Turning to the left = leaner mixture

Caution:

Always make the adjustment from the lean side, i.e. if the mixture is too rich turn the idle-mixture-adjusting screw further to the left than necessary and then turn it to the right up to the setting required.

After every adjustment remove the adjusting wrench and accelerate the engine briefly, so that the air-intake system can cool off. Then wait until the indicator of the CO tester has stabilized. Never accelerate the engine with the wrench still in place as this could result in bending the control lever in the air-flow sensor.



In vehicles equipped with an air conditioner, switch this off when making the idle adjustment in order to stabilize the engine speed.

Switch on the upper beam (reduction in idle speed).

Remove the crankcase ventilation hose from the cylinder head cover and seal off the end of the hose.

The radiator fan must not operate when adjusting.

Test specifications and settings:

- Idle speed:

Audi 100/5E, 200/5E	850... 950 min ⁻¹
Audi 5000	850...1000 min ⁻¹
- CO concentration:

Audi 100/5E, 200/5E	0.8...1.2 % by vol.
Audi 5000	max. 0.9 % by vol.



19.6 Anti-tamper device for idle-mixture-adjusting screw:

In the Federal Republic of Germany, § 47 of the FMVSS/CUR, "Exhaust Gases and their Discharge", has been amended. This amendment order was printed in full in the Verkehrsblatt 13 of 15th July 1975.

Accordingly, all motor vehicles with externally supplied ignition produced as of 1 October 1976 must be provided with anti-tamper devices for the idle-mixture-adjusting screw so that it is not possible to adjust the screw without destroying the anti-tamper device. The intention is to prevent non-experts from re-adjusting the idle setting and thus inadmissably influencing the exhaust gas. Consequently, the anti-tamper caps may only be used in the workshop and must not be sold to customers for their own use.

These anti-tamper caps come in different colors. The cap to be used for the after-sales service of updraft air-flow sensors is red.

It can be obtained from Bosch under part number 3 430 522 002.

The bore of the setting device (for receiving the adjusting wrench) is sealed by a plug.

The anti-tamper device for the air-flow sensor is removed and fitted using special tools (e.g. No. 13 1 090 from Cartool Co., Hans Schubert KG, Unterer Grasweg 88/D-8070 Ingolstadt).



19.7 Final operations

Re-connect the crankcase ventilation hose to the cylinder head cover.

On vehicles of the USA, Canada, Australia or Sweden version, also do the following:

Connect the hose to the vacuum limiter.

Connect the vacuum control line to the recirculation valve of the exhaust-gas recirculation system.



After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

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Packaging of goods under warranty

K-Jetronic (CIS)

438

VDT-I-438/101 B

10. 1976

All components or assemblies of the K-Jetronic which are dispatched under warranty must be correctly and carefully packaged so that no further damage or impairments occur during transit, since these would not be covered by warranty.

Any fuel remnants must be removed from those K-Jetronic assemblies intended for dispatch, so as to eliminate any danger of fire during transit.

The intake openings and outlets of the assemblies must be sealed off with caps or plugs. As new products were fitted, the caps or plugs from these may be used.

The plunger of the fuel distributor is to be fitted with a protective cap of adequate size, or secured to the fuel distributor.

In addition, the assemblies are packed in tightly packed, well-sealed plastic sleeves. Fuel distributors and warm-up regulators are packed individually.

If components arrive damaged due to incorrect packaging or do not comply with these instructions, they can be returned and the warranty claim rejected.

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L1

Technical Bulletins

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

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Securing of idle-speed adjusting screws

K-Jetronic (CIS)

438

VDT-I-438/102 B
11.1976

According to a statutory regulation, changes have been made to § 47 of the German traffic licensing laws concerning exhaust gases and their outlets. This regulation was printed in full in traffic law sheet 13 of 15.7.75.

Consequently, all motor vehicles with external-ignition engines must have their idle-speed adjusting devices secured from the 1st October 1976, so that adjustment of the screw is impossible without destroying the securing device. This should stop unskilled people from adjusting the installation of the idle-speed system and thereby illegally influencing the emission values. As from now, securing caps can only be used in the workshop and cannot be sold to customers for their own use.

Securing caps are produced in various colors. For after-sales service the following caps and colors are used:

downdraft air-flow sensor

Blue

securing cap is not available from BOSCH.

Part number is DB 000.997.59 86 from the

Deutsche Vergaser Gesellschaft K 34 520

updraft air-flow sensor

Red

Part number 3 430 522 002

These stipulations are only valid in countries where ECE regulations (Economic Commission for Europe) apply. The air-flow sensors must however be converted for the use of these securing caps, as a matter of principle. The caps can also be used in countries not subject to ECE regulations, to prevent dirt penetrating through the pipe to the adjustment in the case of updraft air-flow sensors.

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Technical Bulletins

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



After-sales Service

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EXCHANGEABLE NON-RETURN VALVES

in electric fuel pumps 0 580 254 ..

VDT-I-438/104 En

3.1982

(Replaces Ed. 9.1981)

Electric fuel pump	Parts set (non-return valve + seal ring)	Non-return valve	Seal ring
0 580 254 001	1 587 010 500	---	---
.. 002	.. 500	---	---
.. 950	1 587 010 006	---	---
.. 951	1 587 010 002	---	---
.. 952	.. 501	---	---
.. 953	.. 002	---	---
.. 954	.. 002	---	---
.. 956	.. 002	---	---
.. 957	.. 002	---	---
.. 958	.. 002	---	---
.. 959	.. 002	---	---
.. 960	.. 002	---	---
.. 961	.. 002	---	---
.. 962	.. 002	---	---
.. 963	.. 005	---	---
.. 964	.. 002	---	---
.. 965	.. 002	---	---
.. 966	.. 002	---	---
.. 967	.. 002	---	---
.. 968	.. 002	---	---
.. 969	.. 002	---	---
.. 970	.. 002	---	---
.. 971	.. 002	---	---
.. 972	.. 002	---	---
.. 973	.. 002	---	---
.. 974	.. 002	---	---
.. 975	.. 003	---	---
.. 976	.. 004	---	---
.. 977	.. 004	---	---
.. 978	1 587 410 901	---	---
.. 979	010 004	---	---
.. 980	.. 002	---	---
.. 981	.. 002	---	---
.. 982 ①	.. 003	---	---
.. 982 ②	1 587 410 901	---	---
.. 984	010 004	---	---

① = until FD 822

② = from FD 823



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L3

Technical Bulletins

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



Electric fuel pump	Parts set (non-return valve + seal ring)	Non-return valve	Seal ring
0 580 254 985	...	1 583 385 006	1 580 203 002
.. 986 386 011	.. 001
.. 987 008	.. 001
.. 988 008	.. 001
.. 989 008	.. 001
.. 990 385 004	.. 002
.. 991 004	.. 002
.. 992	1 587 010 001
.. 996 386 011	.. 001
.. 998 385 004	.. 002



After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

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HOT-STARTING PROBLEMS

438

VDT-I-438/105 En

3.1980

K-Jetronic

Replaces Ed. 2.1980

Hot-starting problems can occur in various vehicles fitted with K-Jetronic. This means that when an engine is switched off whilst still hot and then switched on again after a short period, it does not start as well as it should.

The engine, the ignition system and the K-Jetronic system in these vehicles should be carefully checked. With the K-Jetronic particular attention should be paid to the:

- complete system (in case of leaks),
- injection valves (in case of leaks),
- correct position of the air-flow sensor plate (rest position).

Instructions can be found in the vehicle-related repair manuals VDT-W-438/5..

If the engine still does not start satisfactorily when hot, even after checking, a timing relay can be fitted in K-Jetronic systems which are not equipped with a solenoid valve for reducing the control pressure as additional starting help.

Timing relay 0 340 000 003 controls the start valve during hot starts. The start valve then injects extra fuel intermittently (sometimes cutting out completely).

The timing valve is fitted according to the wiring diagram (see reverse side). The fitting of this relay will be charged for.

After fitting the timing relay starting should be carried out as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Vehicles with <u>start valve in intake manifold</u> | - with <u>open throttle valve</u> , |
| Vehicles with <u>start valve in idle duct</u> | - with <u>closed throttle valve</u> . |

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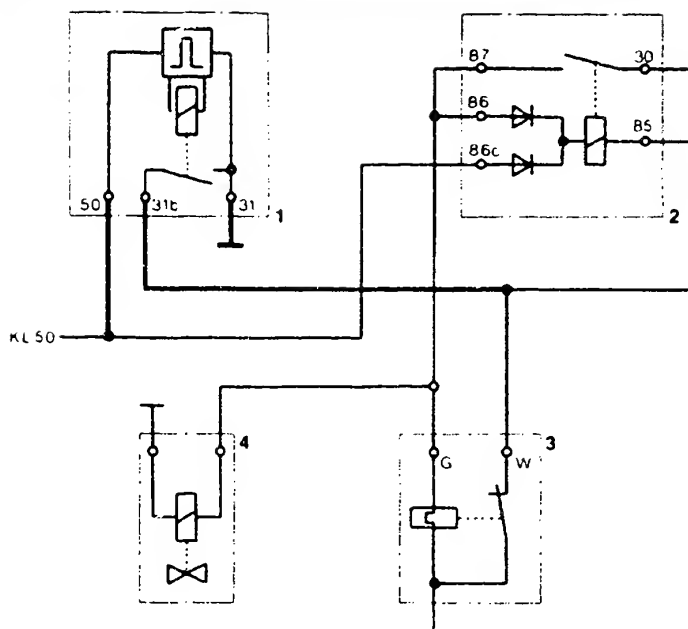
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Technical Bulletins

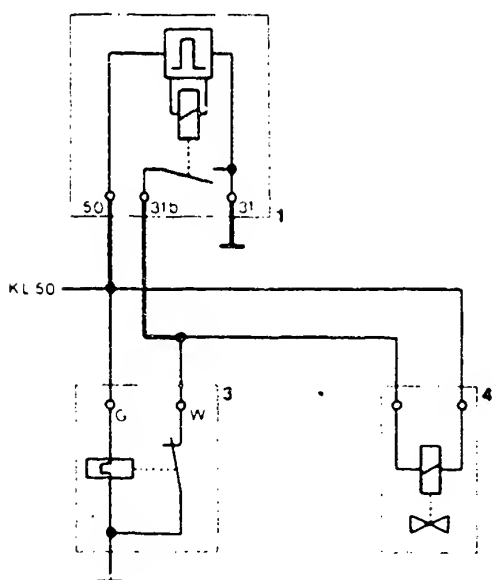
Audi 2.2 1 / 5-cylinder engines





K-Jetronic system with post-injection relay

- 1 = Timing relay 0 340 000 003
- 2 = Post-injection relay
- 3 = Thermo-time switch
- 4 = Start valve



K-Jetronic system without post-injection relay



After-sales Service

Motor Vehicle Service Information

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AUDI 100/5 E, 4000 (USA)

VDT-I-AUD 011 En

Hot-start difficulties

12.1979

Hot-start difficulties with vehicles of the above mentioned types can be caused by faults in the fuel accumulator. The fuel accumulators concerned are 0 438 170 019 and 020 with dates of manufacture FD 924 and 925 and with works no. 050.

Fuel accumulators with date of manufacture FD 924 or 925 without works no. 050 and those with works no. 050 and with a yellow dot on the fitting side are in working order.

The accumulators which must be described as defective should be checked as follows:

Accumulators not yet fitted

Test with compressed air: Apply 4 bar pressure for approx. 5 seconds to one accumulator fitting. In doing so close off the other fitting.

Accumulators in good condition: After loosening the compressed-air connection a whistling and then a clicking noise should be heard for a few seconds.

Defective accumulators: After loosening the compressed-air connection only a whistling sound is to be heard.

Accumulators already fitted

Drive the fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit (see vehicle-related test and repair instructions).

Unscrew the bleeder screw in the base of the fuel accumulator.

Using a rod as a depth measure, e.g. welding rod approx. 2 mm dia. and approx. 120 mm long, measure the depth of insertion. The fuel pump must operate for approx. 1 min. before and during the measuring procedure. The measuring rod must be inserted straight into the accumulator (if necessary remove the accumulator support).

Insertion depth: smaller than 85 mm = accumulator in working order,
larger than 92 mm = accumulator defective.

Guarantee

Claims for defective accumulators should be made as usual during the guarantee period.

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Motor Vehicle Service Information

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



After-sales Service

Motor Vehicle Service Information

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AUDI 100, 200, 5000
with K-Jetronic

VDT-I-AUD 026 En
9.1981

Failure of the electric fuel-pump

In the above mentioned Audi vehicles a strainer (prefilter) is fitted in the fuel tank.

Aggressive fuel components (e.g. methanol) can lead to this strainer swelling and then moving upwards.

Consequences:

Due to the missing seal between the filter and the fuel-tank floor, dirt already in the fuel tank can therefore be sucked in and cause damage to the electric fuel pump.

Remedy:

Dismantle the sensor for the fuel indication. This work is best carried out with the fuel tank nearly empty.

Replace the defective strainer with Audi no. 810 201 511E with a new strainer no. 431 201 511. The strainer is not made by Bosch.

Warranty or fair deal claims for electric fuel pumps which have failed due to a defective strainer, cannot be accepted.

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Motor Vehicle Service Information

Audi 2.2 l / 5-cylinder engines



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